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TANEY'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH VAN BUREN.

COMMUNICATED BY

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Among the Van Buren Papers in the Library of Congress are found a number of rather important letters from Chief Justice Taney. The first of these, written from Baltimore, on September 16, 1834, begins with an apology for not having written before and a request for an opinion as to Taney's recently delivered speech. Anxious for Van Buren's opinion as to his "having taken the grounds without any opportunity of conferring with friends and not being in the habit of making political speeches, I was of course desirous of knowing what judicious friends thought of it. I should have sent you a copy, but I did not print any extra ones and took it for granted that you would see it in the *Globe*. Do not think that I am spoiled by the kind manner in which that speech has been received when I tell you that next week you will see another from me. I should have been very willing to end my political speech-making with the one already published. But our friends at Elkton in Cecil County on the Eastern Shore of this State wished me to meet them at a political dinner and my friends thought that I ought to use the occasion to retaliate upon Mr. Webster for his ungentlemanly attack on me in his speech at Salem. I

ought not however thrown the blame (if there be any blame about it) on the advice of friends, for it is quite possible that they merely intended to sanction what they say I was bent on doing, no matter how I was advised. I have not forgotten the counsel you gave me as to the conduct which it became me to pursue and you know I agreed with you, and determined to conform to it. The attack of Mr. Webster however made a new case and I thought it due to myself and to the public to place him in his true position. When you see the speech, tell me frankly what you think of it. Rely upon it I shall not inflict another speech on my friends and it is a part of the provocation with Mr. Webster that he placed me under the necessity of coming again so soon in the newspapers with another speech which it is most probable will not be received with equal favor with the first one.

I rejoice to hear such good accounts of New York. The march of public opinion is now, however, so decisive that it cannot be mistaken and if I mistake not the signs of the times, the men who have been conspicuous panic makers and who brought so much distress and alarm in the country have sealed their fates. The chief factors of last winter will soon find that their condition is like that of the members of the Harford [sic] convention. They will find that they have committed an outrage, too great ever to be forgiven by an injured people. The election in Maine seems to wound our adversaries deeply. They obviously expected a different result and regard it as the evidence of what awaits them in other places. I regret to say to you (in confidence however) that I do not anticipate very favorable results in Maryland. You know our rotten borough system and the power of money in such a case in a small state and the Bank will spend freely to carry Maryland for no other reason than for the pleasure of beating me in my own State. Besides we have in Frederick vexatious local questions about the division of the county about which some of the parties have become so much heated they are ready to lose sight of everything else. But after all the people are thoroughly

roused and animated and whatever is done will be a spontaneous effort on their part without organization or party discipline. Our friends, however, assure me that we shall carry Baltimore by more than our usual majority.

I have read the address of the Herkimer convention (I mean the convention of our friends). It is an able and powerful paper in which the topics appear to be well chosen and exceedingly well handled. What you say of the communication from Columbia county embarrasses me a little. I have received several communications of that kind from committees appointed for that purpose and which from the form in which they came to me seemed to anticipate an answer. Yet I have not answered any of them. For being intended generally for publication, you will readily perceive the sameness of the topics and opinions would uniformly produce a sameness in the answer and I should appear to be saying over the same things too often. But if I answer one I must answer all. Can I under such circumstances answer the one from Columbia? If I can find a point of distinction I will certainly answer it, as it is your native county. If I cannot, I must rely on you to explain to my friends the reason of the omission.

In the closing paragraph, Taney wrote that Van Buren's letter had been opened by his family and forwarded as Taney was absent from home and "My folks have at home a license to open my letters when I am away." He regretted that he could not meet Van Buren at Saratoga and stated that his family would remain in Washington for the present, as he could not get possession of his Baltimore house until the middle of October. The last sentence is "This is an unconscionable long letter to one who has so many to read and to write as you have."

Taney wrote again from Baltimore on March 25, 1835, marking the letter "private," as he generally did. He returned a vindication which Van Buren had prepared of his instructions to McLane ¹ and remarked: "The defence is conclusive, but did

¹ Louis McLane (1786-1857), Secretary of the Treasury, 1831-1833.

any one ever seriously doubt it? The charge was got up not to maintain the honor of the nation but to crush, if possible, a rival." The proposed change in the Post Office Department, by the appointment of Amos Kendall as Postmaster General, was attracting public attention. Taney feared "that it will be badly received by many of our friends and will create some excitement among them. But there have been so many occasions in which measures which appeared to be full of danger, were successfully and triumphantly carried through by the President, that I will not suffer myself to anticipate evil from this. I am satisfied that the department will be ably and faithfully and honestly administered. And those who are really the friends of the President can hardly refuse to give this appointment fair trial before they condemn it.

"Yet I could have wished the change had not been made at the moment when we are approaching elections, which cannot fail to exercise a powerful influence on future events. If the elections of this spring go well, they will give a favorable impulse to public opinion and go far to put down at once the efforts which are making to divide the party. If on the contrary, they should terminate disastrously, it will give confidence to the malcontents and make the struggle for the next President a severe one. Our adversaries, you know, have a particular talent for getting up an excitement to operate on a particular election and will no doubt try their best with this appointment. And our friends are too apt to be startled at first by the noise and clamour of the adversary and to require a little time to recover from the shock. Yet after passing through the panic war, we have a right I think, to count with confidence on the steadiness of the great body of the people and to feel assured that every thing in their hands will go well." In the end of the letter, Taney advised Van Buren to take up his old quarters at Barnum's "when you visit us."

Taney's fears were not realized and on May 12, 1835, he wrote, on the same subject, that he was now convinced of his mistake as to the way that Kendall's appointment as Postmaster

General would be received. "The appointment is popular, decidedly popular, with the great body of the people and even the quiet business men of the opposition are well satisfied with it. I rejoice that the President determined on his appointment and has placed him in a situation to show his real value. He will gain every day upon public confidence and esteem. I congratulate you on the result of the Virginia elections. Yet if I mistake not the signs of the times, there will be deep intrigues and desperate efforts to send the election to Congress. But they will assuredly fail, for the Jackson party are becoming every day more and more united and more and more sensible of the necessity of Union. Will Leigh¹ resign? I think he must, yet do not feel very sure about it. The result in Rhode Island will give them hopes (together with the new combinations they have formed) that they may retain, a majority in the Senate. And I doubt whether Leigh will resign, if his holding on will give them the majority.

"You read of course Colonel Benton's Louisville letter published a short time ago. How remarkably happy he has been in every speech and every published letter, since the commencement of the panic war. I am glad he has determined to bring back the word *expunge* to his resolution. Nothing short of that word ought to be thought of or listened to for a moment. He is right too in urging a more full and continued investigation into the causes of the distress which then prevailed. Our friends ought not to suffer that subject to drop, for the men who took part in making that war upon the country ought to be remembered. I sometimes think of writing the history of the period with names and things at full length and in plain words. I think I could make an interesting book of it and render the public some service by presenting a connected history of that extraordinary contest. Besides I should like to put into a shape that may be read in after times the characters and conduct of the men who figured in that struggle and not

¹ Benjamin Watkins Leigh (1781-1849), Senator from Virginia.

leave the Bank agents and their hired writers to send their own account of it to future generations. What think you of my scheme?

"Our friends here are preparing with becoming spirit for the Convention and from all we hear it will be numerous and imposing. You will remain, I presume, at Washington until it is over. There is a good deal of talk about the Vice-President and I am not sure whether the choice will fall on Johnson¹ or Rives.² Everything however indicates that there will be much harmony of feeling upon the occasion with the exception of that unfortunate Pennsylvania affair which I fear is growing worse and worse every day. There seems now to be no hope of peace among themselves, but I hope the convention will not suffer their quarrels to find their way into the proceedings of the convention."

The thought of writing an account of the struggle between Jackson and the Bank continued for some time in Taney's mind. After the National Convention had nominated Van Buren for the Presidency, on June 2, 1835, Taney wrote from Baltimore: "Although I have not been among the first to congratulate you on your recent nomination to the first office in the world, yet there is no one who more cordially rejoices in the confident anticipation of your success. And being quite sure that you have no doubt about my feelings on this matter, I should not have troubled you with my written congratulations if I had not desired to write to you on another subject.

"Since I received your letter with the notes inclosed in it, I have thought more seriously of writing the history of the Bank war and have been reflecting on the form it should assume. My object, as I before mentioned, is to send down to posterity a true history of that conflict and of the motives and actions of men who figured in it. It must, I think, always be regarded as one of the most memorable periods of our history and the position it was my fortune to occupy might perhaps make a

¹ Richard Mentor Johnson (1781-1850), Vice-President, 1837-1841.

² William Cabell Rives, of Virginia (1793-1868).

book from me an object of some curiosity. I could, moreover, intersperse it with anecdotes, conversations and incidents of private intercourse which would in after times give interest to the work and which would not only foster public attention upon it, but would enable me to do more effectual justice to the parties engaged in the contest. You know when men in bygone days have been engaged in great and hazardous conflicts, we are anxious to follow them in their moments of retirement and read what they said in their private conversations and wish to know how they felt and spoke, when the world was not looking upon them. I think in such a book, I should leave a picture of the President which, in future ages, his countrymen would delight to look upon and which would give a warmer glow to the heart of the patriot. Justice never can be done to him, unless it is known what untiring efforts were made to turn him from his purpose by men in high station and in free and constant and confidential intercourse with him. For example, there are very few beside you and myself who know what unsparing efforts were made to induce him to send in a milk and water and half way veto in 1832, instead of the manly and noble message with which he met the crisis and, according to my present notions, I should begin my history about that time or with that session of Congress.

“You will readily perceive that if such a book were published while the public mind is yet heated with the contest, it would involve me unavoidably in angry controversy and my book would perhaps, in after times, be regarded as one of the partizan publications of the time and of not higher authority.

“My wish is to make a book of a higher character and I am not sure that it would not have more weight, if it were not published until after my death. It certainly could, in that case, be written with more freedom and I should like to write without reserve, because I could by that means be more just to all of whom I spoke and I should moreover have an opportunity of having my statements examined by friends before they were published and I might enrich the work also by anecdotes,

which you and a very few others might give me and be willing to have published in after times but not now.

"Such is the outline of what I propose to do, unless friends should think it objectionable. I do not mean to tax you with a written opinion about it, but I have stated it, to ask you to think about it and, when we meet again, which I hope will be before long, I shall ask leave to tax you with an hour's conversation about the whole matter."

Before the next letter was written from Annapolis on March 7, 1836, Jackson's nomination of Taney for the Supreme Bench had changed the whole aspect of affairs. Taney now wrote to forestall false reports which might reach Van Buren in Washington: "I am to be heard as counsel at the bar of the House of Delegates in support of the claim of Reverdy Johnson to compensation on account of the damages he sustained from the mob in Baltimore, ever since these outrages were committed, Harker, the editor of the Baltimore Republican has been endeavoring to influence the public mind against the sufferers and to apologize for and excuse the mob. And his obvious design has been and still is to make the dispute between the individuals concerned a party question and to induce the Jackson party in this State to enlist themselves as the partizans of Ellicott and Poultney, in what is a mere private controversy, and at the same time to give their sanction to the proceedings of the mob. I cannot comprehend what has led him to take such a course. I have not seen him, since I met him in your room in Baltimore. The trials in the suits between the parties pending in court are to take place in a few weeks. The Trustees claim against Ellicott and Poultney about three or four hundred thousand dollars, which they say has, in some way or other been improperly taken from the Bank. And if the public mind can be inflamed against Johnson and his associates and still more if it can be made a party one, the verdict will be induced for Ellicott and Poultney and the other side will have no chance for a fair hearing. These considerations have excited just dissatisfaction with the course of the paper and have with many

brought upon Mr. John Nelson unpleasant suspicions, as he is much at Harker's ¹ office and is the leading counsel for Ellicott and Poultney. But whatever may be the influence that guides the paper, the effect is most mischievous and a mob spirit has been generated and fostered by it which daily threatens the peace of our city and which openly attempts to exercise a sort of Terrorism over everything connected with the Bank of Maryland and the conduct of the mob. The conduct of this paper is more incomprehensible, because John Dyer, who was the Captain of the Mob, and directed all of its operations and who has fled from the State on that account, was the first Vice-President of the Young Men's Whig Committee in the fall of 1834, which put forth a furious address against General Jackson and myself, while not a Jackson man of the least note was in any way concerned in it and one of its intended victims was McElderry,² who was rejected by the Senate for his report of the proceedings of the Bank of the United States. He happened to live in a rented house and removed his furniture in time to save it.

"You know how much I owe Mr. Johnson for the promptness with which he, at my request, investigated the affairs of the Union Bank and saved me from the treachery of Ellicott. I did not therefore hesitate to give him my professional aid, as soon as he asked for it, and indeed I was not sorry to have an opportunity of showing to our friends in Baltimore and elsewhere that I did not sanction the disreputable design of influencing by such means a trial in court nor countenance the still more reprehensible scheme of associating the name of the party with any mob for the destruction of property.

"But as soon as it was known that I was engaged as counsel, attempts were made to intimidate me from coming here to perform that duty and, since I have been here, anonymous letters have been written to me threatening to pull down my house, if I dare to argue the case. Do not be surprised, therefore, if

¹ Samuel Harker, editor of the *Baltimore Republican*.

² Hugh McElderry.

you hear that my house is assaulted. But it will be repelled in brief space. I write you this long letter, however, to say that the argument is to take place on the 20th inst. and to show you why it would be very agreeable to me, if my friends would postpone acting on (I suppose I may say confirming) my nomination, until this argument is over. The confirmation at this moment by the Senate would look as if my friends had interposed to prevent the argument and might subject me to the unworthy suspicion of having procured the action of the Senate to avoid meeting the responsibility which has been menaced. You will I am sure, see at once that I owe it now to my own character to make the argument."

The fact that the mail was closing caused Taney to close the letter and on the next day he wrote again stating that, if any efforts in Baltimore have been made "to hasten the action of my friends in the Senate," such efforts are "very mistaken ones, if by *real* friends. I shall make my speech on Thursday and may I say to you that as soon after that day as my friends think right, I should be glad to have the matter disposed of finally. For this thing of being half a lawyer and half a Judge is both unpleasant and unprofitable and the delays and doubts which my enemies have kept up so long has been the only serious annoyance they have ever been able to give me. Enough, however, of my own concerns.

"I have seen many of our leading friends, since I have been here. They are very confident of carrying this State for you and Johnson, and my own opinion decidedly concurs with this. Our friends doubt whether the Whigs, all powerful as they are in the legislature, can bring up their party to make the nomination of Harrison by the legislature. Great efforts will, however be made and reluctant as many of them are I yet think they will feel compelled to make the nomination, although I am satisfied they can not hope to carry him in this State. Nobody here seems to know him or disposed to talk about him and many of their party are sorely mortified at his nomination."

Taney sent his congratulations on the termination of the French Controversy. "How splendidly and gloriously General Jackson will terminate his eventful and splendid public life. I trust he will be long spared to enjoy the warm affection of his friends and the gratitude of his countrymen.

I am glad to see that Blair ¹ takes ground boldly against the new United States Bank. If I am not much mistaken, our adversaries will find that this charter procured under such circumstances is another false movement on their part and will strengthen and unite more firmly our friends in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. However, I need not trouble you with these matters, of which you have better means of judging than I have,—When I can come to Washington without incurring the suspicion of coming to electioneer with the Senate, I shall take an early day to pay my respects to my friends there and rejoice with you at the many proofs already given of public opinion and the favorable auguries that shew the people everywhere to be sound to the core and rapidly recovering from the delusions under which in some places they have labored. Present my affectionate remembrance to the President."

A letter was sent from Annapolis to Van Buren on the 10th, which is not found and in which Taney stated that for some reason he had changed his mind as to postponement of the action on the nomination. On the 15th Taney wrote Van Buren from Baltimore. He has heard that Judge Glenn ² of the District Court in Baltimore intends to resign and recommends Upton S. Heath as his successor. Francis Scott Key had written at the suggestion of Mr. Clayton ³ to Messrs. Cuthbert ⁴ and King, ⁵ stating that he believed it would be agreeable to Taney to have his confirmation postponed till Thursday, that

¹ Francis P. Blair (1791-1876).

² Elias Glenn. Heath was appointed by Van Buren.

³ John M. Clayton of Delaware.

⁴ Alfred Cuthbert, Senator from Georgia.

⁵ Probably John P. King, Senator from Georgia.

he might argue the case for Johnson and Glenn before the legislature. This letter disturbed Taney, who now wished the Senate neither to retard nor hasten its action on account of Taney's engagement at Annapolis. "I have already done everything which duty to myself and others required in the case of Mr. Johnson and Mr. Glenn ¹ and I had hoped that my friends, as soon as they had the power, would relieve me from the painful and embarrassing position in which I have been so long placed and that, while there was an active and vindictive opposition to me, in the Senate and out of it, also ready to take advantage of any unforeseen event to defeat me, my friends would not leave me for a moment in their power, when it was at their option to put me at once out of their reach." He was surprised and mortified that "my sincere and excellent, but most injudicious friend, Mr. Key has put to hazard by his conduct all the prospects of my future life and that too for a matter in which I have no interest and in which I have already made greater sacrifices of feeling and interest than the parties had any right to ask for. I have no desire that my nomination should be postponed an hour on account of my engagements at Annapolis and I do most anxiously desire not to be surrendered by my friends to the mercies of my adversaries. I have every confidence in Mr. Clayton, but I cannot forget in what manner, pledges made to him by opposition senators on a former occasion were openly broken or openly evaded. Excuse me for the trouble I give you in my affairs, but I wish to place them in hands that are not only friendly but judicious."

Taney thought there was but little danger of trouble in Baltimore. "At all events we are ready to repel it and must repel it or this city will be a mere congregation of mobs and mobmen. But I do not fear them and there has been more smoke than fire."

Three days later, Taney wrote from Annapolis that he made

¹Mr. Reverdy Johnson and Mr. John Glenn.

no argument for Johnson that day though he appeared and offered to proceed, if the other side were ready. The matter was postponed to Thursday on the application of the corporation of Baltimore. Taney considered that he had done enough to show those who attempted to "intimidate me from the discharge of a clear duty, that they have failed in their object. It is, therefore proper, after what I have before written to you, to apprise you now that I do not wish the action of the Senate on my nomination to be retarded or hastened on account of my engagements here." He wished no haste, as it would be "painful to close my professional life and go on the Bench with such an imputation upon me." He congratulated Van Buren on having Rives again in the Senate and repeated an expression of his hope to come to Washington soon. "But the effect I most feared from any modification whatever was its effect upon the public mind, now highly excited on the subject of the currency and any measure which could be construed into a departure from the policy of the last administration on that subject would have been full of evil and of lasting evil."

No more letters are found until April 1, 1837, when Taney wrote from Baltimore that he had received Van Buren's letter and had consequently written to ask Murray,¹ as if from Taney's own thought, if he would accept an appointment. He is a "lawyer—a man of strong mind, although not very deeply read in the technicalities of the profession. He has great firmness and decision of character, undoubted integrity and honor and will, if he accepts, be, I am sure, an unexceptionable appointment. He is a firm friend of the present administration and has been steadily such to that of General Jackson in all its trials."

Taney rejoiced at Van Buren's leaving "the special treasury order untouched," and was persuaded that its "modification at this time would produce very little effect in changing the condition of money market, yet whatever effect it would have

¹I have not identified him.

produced must have been ultimately injurious, for if a modification exercised any influence on the circulating medium it would have been an expansion of the paper and further expansion now that specie is leaving the country would probably end in explosion.

On April 30, 1837, Taney wrote from Baltimore, suggesting that Van Buren write to Howard,¹ or McKim,² or both, to prevent honest and real friends from becoming discontented and to defeat the plans of those who mean mischief.

Taney's next letter was dated at Baltimore on July 20, 1837, when he wrote Van Buren, marking his letter as private and answering, after reflection, the questions Van Buren had referred to him. He had difficulty in coming to a conclusion as he had heard no argument and had no opportunity of knowing the state of the "Deposit Banks," nor the effect on them of the suspension of specie payments, nor what are the prospects of resumption. Some banks doubtless are insolvent and many will not be able at once to pay the balances due. Measures for the next session of Congress will be greatly influenced by the amount of money, which the government will be able to obtain from these banks and the time when it may be expected.

"I take it for granted, however, that the banks will not resume specie payments unless coerced by the General Government." Many banks are well disposed but are not strong enough to withstand influence opposing the government. Conditions will grow worse till the government is sufficiently energetic to overcome resistance. Taney believed this condition will continue and "the enemy grow worse, and worse unless measures are adopted by the government sufficiently energetic to overcome the resistance which opposes the return to specie payments. In such measures, the people will be found ready to support the government, as soon as they see that they are

¹ Probably Col. Benjamin C. Howard.

² Probably Isaac McKim.

decided on and firmly pursued. Taking this to be the state of things, I proceed to the points you have suggested.

"I would not by any means recommend a further extension of credit on the duty bonds and would adhere to the cash duties. This is the most important of the points you have stated. It is the one upon which it will be found that the resumption of specie payments, or the continuance of the rag currency must depend. It was certainly right in the first moments of the panic and alarm to give the time in order that the government might be able to learn the true state of things and to give well disposed men time enough to recover their composure. And as the session of Congress is now at hand it is certainly right to submit the question to their decision. But rest assured that the Banks never will resume specie payments, until you compel the merchants to pay their bonds, and so long as the suspension of specie payments is accepted by the government as an excuse for the nonpayment of the merchants' bonds, so long will the suspension continue. The Bank of the United States is not only a Bank, but it is a trader, a speculator, and a politician and, in each of its four characters, it is deeply interested in preventing a return to specie payments. It not only exercises absolute dominion over the mercantile community by reason of its immense capital and its powerful English connection, but the interest of the merchants who have overtraded and speculated (they are the mass of the leading merchants) are now identical with the Bank as respects the return to specie payments. They get credit on their bonds and thus make money by the suspension and the ordinary State Banks in the commercial cities, with moderate capital and without powerful foreign support, are incapable of withstanding the mercantile influence, when acting in a mass upon any one of them alone or upon all of them together. For the most part they are under the immediate direction of Traders and speculators, for such persons take most pains to be elected Directors and it is notorious that the merchants compelled the Banks of New York to stop and New York, being the mart

of commerce, the Banks everywhere else necessarily followed their example and this widespread injury to the community was deliberately perpetrated by the merchants, because they expected to gain by it; and to repair in some measure their losses in trade. Some of them expected by this means to save their mercantile credit and thus be enabled to go on with their speculations and thus expected to pay their loans in the depreciated currency which they had themselves produced by the suspension and you will remember what a struggle they made for it. They have succeeded in obtaining delay and have used the means they obtained by this forced loan from the public to pay their debts in England and maintain their credit there. More specie has been shipped by them four times over than would have paid their debts to the public, and while the government suffers this forced loan to remain unpaid and the merchants are trading upon it and profit by it, depend upon it, the Banks will not and cannot resume. There will be no return to a sound currency, until the merchants are compelled to pay their bonds and no efforts of the government or the Banks can do it, until this is done. The merchants that are solvent can easily get the money and upon the score of justice, they have not the shadow of a claim to further indulgence. Make them pay and you will find their Banks paying also. This was the case in 1816 and 1817. It was the resolute determination of the Treasury Department to enforce the payment in specie that produced the return to the specie currency. The same course will again produce the same effect and with far less inconvenience, for there is an abundance of specie in the country and more will come in the course of trade, if more is needed, as soon as the specie circulation is secured. There are many other views which I would be glad to present to you on this point, but I am extending this letter to an unreasonable length.

“It is not, I think, advisable to repeal the law respecting the October installment of the deposit with the states, nor to suspend its payment. If the merchants pay their bonds, there

will be money enough for next year's expenditure and, upon the question whether the merchants shall keep it or the states, justice as well as policy is on the side of the latter. You know how decidedly I was opposed to the deposite with the states, which was a distribution in effect and intended to be so. But the law has passed and the money for the instalment is in Banks. These Banks do not pay specie and the general government will have endless trouble in recovering the money and settling its accounts with the Banks, if the October instalment is not paid to the States. Yet you will find the states for the most part willing to take it as it is and these Banks being State institutions, the States will be able to manage the business with them much more advantageously than the general government. If the instalment is not paid to the states, the General government will, for years to come, find itself embarrassed with the old item of unavailable funds and I see no good to result from the repeal of the law. If the merchants are required to pay their bonds, you will have enough for the economical wants of the government, without new taxes or loans, and the revenue of 1838 will be more than the government will want for the year. Indeed, in the present state of things, I think it fortunate that you have another instalment to pay to the States.

"As to the third point, in relation to the issue of Treasury notes, etc., the plan suggested appears to me to be much too complicated and you must excuse me for saying a little mystified. The government unquestionably goes for a restoration of the specie currency. This being the case, nothing should be furnished as paper currency because any such currency would obviously become a substitute for specie and retard and perhaps finally prevent its return to circulation. That specie can be had, and will be had whenever it is wanted, is proved by the immense shipment to Europe. The simple state of the case then is this: The Government owes money which from the misconduct of its agents, it cannot at this moment pay and it, moreover, wants money for its ordinary operations. Let it give its notes (Treasury notes) payable in twelve months

with interest, receivable everywhere in payment of government dues. This is plain and ordinary settlement between debtor and creditor, with this difference,—that the note of the government would, to the creditor be equal to specie itself and he will be perfectly satisfied with the arrangement. In this mode, there will be no danger of over-issues, no speculations founded upon it, no paper currency to drive gold and silver from circulation and familiarize the people to the use of paper. And the duties and sales of lands being settled in specie, the government, by the end of the next year, will be able to pay off its notes, or, if not at that time, provision would then be made. I would cautiously avoid everything that looked like the creation of a paper currency, even for a temporary purpose. Let it once get root and it will continue to grow and spread, until it overshadows the land and poisons everything in its shade. There is specie enough in the country, or ready to be brought in when needed to carry on all the business of the country with perfect convenience. I speak of course now merely of the restoration of the currency as it stood before the suspension, without meaning to speak of ulterior measures in relation to the currency which may hereafter come under the consideration of the government.

“As to the plan of keeping the public money in the Sub-Treasury with the collectors, receivers, etc., or by officers specially appointed for the purpose, I think it will not answer. There are mighty objections to it in principle and experience has shewn that it is not expedient. I will state some of the leading ones briefly:

1. It will increase greatly the patronage of the government for, even if it is confined to the officers already established, such as collectors, receivers, postmasters, it makes those officers far more important than they now are and, thereby, adds to the weight of executive patronage and however particularly that patronage would be ever used by those now in office, yet, if the corruption which has so long struggled for power should succeed in placing one of its instruments in the Executive chair,

every increase of its power to purchase support would make it more difficult for the people to dislodge them.

2. The scheme wants the checks and securities, which should always be required for the safety of the public money. The officers are constantly liable to the seductions of friends, or supposed friends, and surrounded with temptations to which weakness may yield, even when no real fraud upon the public is intended.

3. Experience has proved how dangerous it is to leave large sums of money in the hands of District Attornies, collectors, receivers, and postmasters, and the legislation of Congress and the instructions of the Treasury Department from time to time shew how sensible this evil has been felt and how necessary it has been thought to adopt measures to prevent large sums of public money from remaining long in the hands of an individual officer.

4. The public have more confidence in the conduct of corporations, whose proceedings are known to many and whose books and accounts are liable to examination, than they have in individuals. Even now the notes of Banks are taken in preference to the notes of any individual and we daily see property bought and sold for Bank notes and see investments made in Bank stocks, notwithstanding they have suspended specie payments. During the last war, bank notes were taken, when the notes of the Government were refused, although the banks did not pay specie. And in the deposite of the public money, it is of the first importance that the public should be satisfied that it is safe and that no improper use will be made of it. It would not be advisable to give the adversary an opportunity of again clamoring about the purse and the sword, by proposing to place the public money in the keeping of persons dependent on the Executive when any other safe depository can be found.

“My plan would be this.—Let Congress authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to select as many Banks as he may find necessary as depositories make the deposite a *special deposite*

to be all in specie, not to be touched for any purpose but upon the order of the proper office of the government, take security for the faithful keeping and disbursement of the money and inflict penalties for a violation of duty. In a word, place the public money in deposite, in truth and in fact, and do not, as was done by the present law, under the name of deposite, leave it to the Banks on interest, so as to make them borrowers and not depositories. But few Banks would be necessary upon this plan and the government would have to pay them a moderate commission for the receipt and disbursements of the money, not exceeding annually some certain sum to be named in the law. This plan would be found safer and cheaper than the one suggested and would, in my opinion, command more of the public confidence. It is analogous to the plan originally adopted, when the deposites were removed from the Bank of the United States, with this difference that the obligation to keep the public money in specie will be absolute and fixed and the amount of specie to be held for the public use will not depend on the discretion of the Secretary. It was a vital principle in the original plan that no interest should be charged on the deposites because the Secretary retained the right to order such proportion of the public money as he thought necessary to be kept in specie and not traded on by the Bank. But the charge of interest converted the deposite at once into a loan and by necessary implication gave the Bank the right to lend out the public money. Consequently, it took away all power of supervision on the part of the Treasury; for supervision in a matter of that sort is nothing without the power of control. It was a monstrous absurdity in the government after taking so much pains to have its revenue collected in specie the moment it was collected to convert it into paper, by lending it to Banks to be lent by them to traders and speculators and this too for the miserable gain of two per cent. Experiment has, however, shewn that if even a moderate use of the public money is allowed for the purpose of trade, the Banks will run unto excesses, and the true principle is that the public money

in the hands of all public agents should be a sacred trust, never to be touched except for public purposes, sanctioned by law and it will not be safe, unless this principle is rigidly adhered to and no banking or trading upon it permitted. There will be no difficulty in remitting money to any point where the government requires it. The draft of the Treasury Department will command the money anywhere, for exchanges will always be in favour of the places where commerce centers and where the large amounts of revenue are collected. What is collected in the west will be needed in the west or can be remitted without inconvenience or loss to New Orleans and the importance which has been attached to this service is merely fanciful and without real foundation. As to domestic exchanges and trade, the government should have nothing to do with them. The merchants have no more right to peculiar favors than any other class of citizens and they ought to be brought to make their own arrangements for their own business and exchanges and not be allowed to impose burthens on the government for their peculiar benefit when those burthens are borne by the rest of the community.

" 5. The revenue, I think, should be collected exclusively in gold and silver and such obligations as the government itself may be obliged to issue. And no paper of any Bank of any description should be received or paid away by the government or in any manner used in its fiscal operations. It is idle to talk of specie paying Banks. They may be specie paying to-day and bankrupt to-morrow.

" 6 and 7. I can form no opinion as to the time proper to be given to the Banks, as I have not the facts upon which correct judgment must be formed. I can only repeat that so long as the Government indulges the merchants, so long it will be necessary to indulge the Banks, but not a moment longer. Remember that although the merchants and traders control the operations of the Banks (with the exception of the Bank of the United States) yet they hold but little of the stock. The great mass of it is held by a very different class of people

who are themselves among the victims of speculating cupidity and whose property is often put to hazard to support tottering mercantile houses or gratify the friends of the Directors and if the government presses upon the Banks, while it spares the merchants, it will throw the burthen of the present times upon an innocent class of persons, instead of leaving it to be borne, as it justly should be, by those who have produced it and who, after producing it, are endeavoring to throw it upon other people. As I am talking to you about stockholders in Banks and Mr. Clay once tried to make a noise about a few shares I then held in the Union Bank of Maryland, it is due to you and to myself, to apprise you that I do not now hold a single share of stock in any Bank, nor do I owe any Bank a single dollar.

"I have now, my dear sir, presented to you, as briefly as I could, my notions on the points to which you called my attention. You will judge whether they are worth anything. In a few days, I hope to see you in person. I must be at Washington on the first Monday in August and hold a court, which will not occupy five minutes, and as soon as the duty is performed shall pay my respects to you.

"You say that my answer to your letter shall be as private as I desire. You know the delicacy of my position and I submit it to your discretion and friendship and am quite sure that it will not be made known to any one who is not worthy of the confidence."

A postscript adds: "Your letter with the one enclosed have been burnt and I keep no copy of this."

AN HISTORICAL IDENTIFICATION.

JOHN WILKES BOOTH—

WHAT BECAME OF HIM?

WILLIAM M. PEGRAM.

It would seem almost to be a work of supererogation to take up a matter of history which has been deemed long ago settled, beyond a question; but when facts involving a most important event are questioned, it becomes necessary that the public should have definite information concerning them, and by this means give the quietus to error, and substantiate truth.

From time to time, during the forty-eight years intervening since that fearful tragedy, which horrified the nation—the assassination of President Lincoln,—there have appeared numbers of articles in the press, expressing doubt as to the death of his assassin, John Wilkes Booth; many asserting that his capture or death never had been accomplished, and that he had actually eluded all plans made to that end, finally escaping arrest.

A letter by Mr. Powell Arnette, expressing such doubts aroused by reading *The Escape and Suicide of J. Wilkes Booth*, F. L. Bates, published in 1912, appeared in the "Baltimore Sun" under date of January 8th, 1913.

On reading this letter, I determined to reply to it, giving facts, within my own personal knowledge, which go to prove that the publication of *The Escape and Suicide of John Wilkes Booth* was the creation of a mind either utterly imaginative or grossly misinformed.

In my reply dated January 9, I stated:

"The body of John Wilkes Booth was brought to Baltimore on February 18th, 1869. It was taken to the establishment of Weaver, the undertaker, on Fayette Street near Gay, who

prepared it for burial, and then placed it in his own vault in Greenmount, where it remained until June 6th, when it was finally buried in the Booth lot, beside the monument erected to the memory of his illustrious father, Junius Brutus Booth.

"On the morning after the arrival of the body in Baltimore, Mr. Henry C. Wagner, of this city, and I viewed it, lying in its casket.

"The body had been buried under the Penitentiary in the old arsenal grounds at the navy yard in Washington, a plain gun box having been used as a coffin. On the underside of the box lid, had been placed with a marking ink the single word, "Booth," evidently in order to identify the remains should they ever be removed. Mr. Wagner and I looked at the body as it lay dressed in the suit of clothes in which he had been shot. On the right leg was a long cavalry boot, coming up to the knee. The left leg was disjointed both at the knee and ankle, the latter having been broken when he jumped from the box to the stage of the theatre after the shooting of Lincoln.

"It will be remembered that Dr. Mudd treated the broken ankle without knowing who his patient was. He cut the boot from the left leg and manufactured a shoe from the boot's foot, in which we saw the remains of the actual foot lying in the casket. It had become separated from the bones of the leg, and they also separated at the knee. The skin was still drawn tightly over the grinning skull, which showed the splendid teeth for which Booth was noted, there being only a single filling, which was identified by the dentist who did the work. The coal black hair which rolled back from the forehead had grown probably nearly a foot in length.

"The family fully identified the body as that of John Wilkes Booth, all doubts to the contrary notwithstanding.

"A very curious fact in connection with the body is worthy of mention here. A clergyman having a Northern charge, being in Baltimore at the time of the burial of the remains, was asked to officiate, and he complied with the request, but was not aware whose funeral it was until he reached the cemetery gate. His congregation on learning that he had buried

the remains of John Wilkes Booth were unwilling for him to return.¹

"Mr. Henry C. Wagner, of 1003 Cathedral Street, this city, will verify this statement in every respect."²

Mr. Arnette, still clinging to the romance which captured his fancy, replied on January 18 to my letter to "The Sun" asking,

"Why \$100,000 was offered as reward, and not one cent paid?"

With a determination to probe this matter to its fullest extent, by this means answer Mr. Arnette's questions, and settle the matter for all time, I addressed the State Department, at Washington, inquiring whether or not such a reward was ever offered, and if so, why it was not paid?

My letter to the State Department was referred to the War Department and from it I received information that:

"Reports and correspondence in connection with the above will be found in House Executive Documents Nos. 63 and 90, and House Report No. 99, of the 39th Congress, 1st Session, no copies of which are on hand in this Department available for distribution."

A letter from E. H. Connolly, Judge-Advocate General, was inclosed stating that:

The Act of Congress of July 28, 1866 (14 Stat. 341) en-

¹The clergyman alluded to above was the Rev. Fleming James, now deceased, who was spending a vacation in Baltimore, and on being refused the privilege of returning to his work in the North, remained in Baltimore, and was for some years Rector of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, on Lombard Street. It is hardly to be supposed that his former flock would have treated him thus harshly had there been any doubt that the funeral was in fact that of Mr. Booth.

²I have read the foregoing statement by Mr. William M. Pegram, with regard to our visit to Weaver's (the undertaker) in February, 1869, and there viewing the remains of John Wilkes Booth, just brought over from Washington, and I hereby certify that the said statement is absolutely correct in every particular.

(Signed) HENRY C. WAGNER.

Baltimore, March 1, 1913. [Mr. Wagner died on April 4, 1913]

titled, 'An Act to authorize the payment of the rewards offered by the President of the United States, and the officers of the War Department in April and May, 1865, for the capture of the assassins of the late President Abraham Lincoln, and Secretary of State, Hon. William H. Seward,' provided—

“‘That there be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated in full satisfaction of all claims for the rewards offered by the President of the United States or by authority of the War Department, for the capture of the assassins of the late President Abraham Lincoln, and the Secretary of State, Hon. William H. Seward, the following sums to the following named persons, viz: For the capture of Payne, \$5000; for the capture of Atzerodt, \$25,000; for the capture of Booth and Herold, \$75,000.’

“It was further provided that the several sums should be paid to the several persons named in the Act, or in case of their death, to the persons who would be entitled to the same under the bounty laws of the United States in the case of a deceased soldier:

“The record of payment actually made under the above act would be found in the Treasury Department.”

On the 11th of February, I addressed the Treasury Department for the desired information, and received in reply from R. O. Bailey, Assistant Secretary, the information that:

“Congress, by Act of July 28, 1866 (14 Stat. 341-2) appropriated the following sums of money for division among 53 persons named in the act to receive a share of the rewards:

For the capture of Payne.....	\$ 5,000.
For the capture of Atzerodt.....	25,000.
For the capture of Booth and Herold..	75,000.

\$105,000.

“The names of the persons, with the amount paid to each, can be obtained from the volume of the statutes referred to, which may be consulted by you at one of the libraries of your city.”

I procured Volume 14 of the Statutes, and on pages 341 and 342, I find that the following rewards were paid for the capture of Booth and Herold. As Booth alone was the party in dispute, I make no note of the Payne and Atzerodt rewards.

E. J. Conger received \$15,000, LaFayette C. Baker received 3,750, Luther B. Barker received 3,000, Lieut. E. P. Doherty received 5,250, Jas. E. O'Bierne received 2,000, H. H. Wells received 1,000, Geo. Cottingham received 1,000, Alex. Lovett received 1,000, making a total of \$32,000.

Sergeant Boston Corbett (Booth's slayer), Sergeant Andrew Wendell, Corporals Charles Zemmer, Michael Unios, John Winter, John Waltz, Oliver Leupay, Michael Homesley, Privates John Meyers, John Ryan, William Bryne, Philip Hoyt, Martin Kelley, Henry Putnam, Frank McDaniel, Lewis Savage, Abraham Genay, Emery Parady, David Barker, William McQuade, John Millington, Fred. Dietz, Carl Steinbrugge, Joseph Zisgin, all of the 16th N. Y. Cavalry, each received \$1,653.84, and a fraction, making a total of \$43,000.

Add the two sums—Citizens, \$32,000, and Soldiers, 43,000, making a grand total of \$75,000, the amount offered by the Federal Government for the apprehension of Booth and Herold.

It is to be presumed that the Government would not have paid the above amounts without being assured of the identity of the parties killed or captured. That a cadaver such as I saw and have so particularly described, could have been manufactured, is preposterous. What object could have been obtained by it? Why should the name "Booth" have been placed *on the underside of the old gun case in which the body was first buried*, except for the purpose of avoiding erasure by contact with the earth, and thus preserving it for identification in the future, should occasion call for it?

I think the questions asked by Mr. Arnette have been fully answered, and not only must the conclusion be recognized by him, but his hope also be realized that the public will be satisfied, notwithstanding the publication entitled, *The Escape and Suicide of John Wilkes Booth*.

LAND NOTES, 1634-1655.

(Continued from p. 270.)

[Liber A. p. 376].

eod die ¹ | Laid out more for Hugh Hopewell and Tho White another parcell of land lyeing on the South Side of Patuxent River bounding on the north with the said River, beginning at Warrs Spring and running East by the said River vnto the Land of ffancis Vanenden . . . vnto the Land of Thomas Warr. On the west with the said Warrs land, laid out for fifty Acres.

October 8th 1650. Laid out for Anthony Rawlins planter a parcell of Land called Staffords ffreehold lyeing on the north side of Patuxent River . . . laid out for fower hundred Acres.

21° No: Mr Tho: Sturman demandeth 1000 Acres of land due to him according to Order of Court of the 20th of this moneth of November made betweene himself plte and Mr^s Margaret Brent deft. Warr^t to lay out 1000 Acres for Mr Sturman in St Michaells hundred where hee nowe dwelleth according to the limittacōn expressed in Pasmores oath & direcōn of the said order of Court.

[p. 377] 21° August Lay out for Robert Brooke esq^r two thousand Acres of land more or lesse in Wicokomico River not formerly taken vpp.

21° No: War^t to Lay out for Robert Brookes esq^r one thousand Acres of land on the north side Patuxent River over against the land by him already seated on the south side the same River.

21° No: Warr^t to lay out two thousand Acres of land for

¹ Oct. 6th, 1650.

Robert Brookes esq^r on the south side of Patuxent River at Aquascaeke.

21^o No: Warr^t to lay out for Robert Brookes esq^r one thousand Acres of land on the south side of Patuxent River at or neere Matapania towards the Head of the River aboue Aquascaeke.

10 January. Serg^t Richard Nevitt demandeth 100 Acres of land by Assigm^t Richard Browne w^{ch} was assigned to the said Browne by Thomas Phillips and 100 Acres by Assigm^t from the said Browne assigned to him by John Multon² as appeares vppon Record.

Warr^t to lay out 200 Acres for the said Serg^t Nevitt vppon Patowmeck River or some branch or Creeke thereof.

This p^{es}ent writing doth testify that I Thomas Phillipp doe herein assigne over vnto Richard Browne . . . all my right title & interest of 100 Acres of land due vnto mee for transporting myself into this Province of Maryland in the yeare of o^r Lord God 1648 as witnes my hand this 21th day of October 1650.

The marke of Tho: Phillipp.

Testes Gabriell Odger.

indōrs. I Richard Browne doe herein assigne over vnto Set Richard Nevitt all my right title & interest of this land within specified as witnes my hand 22th day of No: 1650.

Rich: Browne.

October the 15th 1650. I John Walton doe hereby assigne all my right title & interest of 100 Acres of land w^{ch} is in the Province of Maryland as it appeares vppon Record vnder the hand of M^r Bretton, vnto Richard Browne his heires or Assignes for ever As witnes my hand the day & yeare aboue written.

Jo. Walton.

Testes Jo: Hallowes.

² Walton?

8^{vo} febr. Willm Marshall demandeth 300 Acres of land of 400 . . . and 200 Acres more by Assignm^t from M^{rs} Hebden vt sup^a. Warrant to lay out 500 Acres of land for W^m Marshall on the west side of Wicokomico River.

8^o febr. Warr^t to lay out 150 Acres of land for John Cage on the west side of Wicokomico River.

8^{vo} february 1650. I doe assigne vnto Matthias Bryan 100 Acres of land being part of 500 Acres formerly assigned to mee by Thomas Copley Esq^r vppon his titles.

Testes Tho: Hatton

Robt Clarke.

8^{vo} febr. Mathias Bryan demandeth the abouesaid 100 Acres.

Warr^t eod to lay out the same neere W^m Tompsons Land vpon S^t Clements Bay.

[p. 383] 8^{vo} febr. 1650. I Thomas Greene of S^t Maries in the Province of Maryland Esq^r haue sold . . . vnto Thomás Hawkins of London Mariner all my right title & interest in my whole Mannor in the Isle of Kent comōnly knowne by the name of Bobins Mannor consisting of ffive hundre^d Acres in the said Isle of Kent and a whole Island of a thousand Acres more therevnto adioyning and knowne by the name of Popleys Island with all the Appurtenances therevnto belonging . . . In witness whereof I haue herevnto sett my hand & seale the eight day of february 1650. Signed Sealed & delivered in the p^esence of

Tho: Greene.

Tho: Hatton. Robert Clarke.

[p. 384] Richard Browne gent doth sell assign and deliver all his right title & Interest in the House and plantacōn in M^r Thomas Gerrards Mannor where hee lately dwelt and w^{ch} hec bought of Richard Hills vnto Georg Manners and his Assignes Witness his hand this 12th day of february.

Rich: browne.

13^o febr. Warr^t to lay out 600 Acres of land for John

Mansell vppon Patomeck River or some Branch or Creeke thereof.

14^o febr. Warrant to lay out for Thomas Harris 300 Acres of land vppon Thomas Petites Creeke Joyning to the land formerly of ffr Pope and soe towards the Head of the Creeke.

14^o febr. Warr^t to lay out for W^m Tarver 100 Acres of land vppon Tho: Petites Creeke vppon the north^h side of Manners Branch.

20 febr. Warrant to lay out for Stephen Salmon 250 Acres of land vppon Patomeck River.

20 febr. Willm Johnson demandeth 200 Acres of land for the transport of two servants viz: Thomas Tunnell and Edward Turner in August last.

20 febr. Willm Johnson assigneth to Walter Guest 150 Acres of the land aboue demanded.

These titles are to returne againe to Willm Johnson, and Guest titles assigned to Johnson to himself.

20 febr. Walter Guest demandeth 150 Acres of land assigned to him by William Johnson as aboue is expressed.

Warrant to lay out for Walter Guest 150 Acres of land vppon Patomeck betwixt the Head of Kings Creeke and the Huckleberry Swampe Joyning vppon Roberts Necke.

28 Sept. Edward Packer demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province before the yeare 1648.

. . . Thomas Bushell having right by Condiçõs of plantacõ vnto one hundred Acres of land for transporting himself into the Province in the yeare 1640 hath assigned over his said right vpon Record vnto Henry Lee. Haue therefore granted and by these p^esents doe give and grant vnto the said Henry Lee all that parcell of land late in the occupacõ of the said Thomas Bushell lyeing on the South side of Brettons Bay.

. . . Given at S^t Maries this 24th of January 1642.

A speciall War^t for land to Ciprian Thorowgood. Whereas

Ciprian Thorowgood hath done vs and the Colony good Service, especially in the business of Pocomke Wee haue therefore thought fitt at his request and for his better encouragem^t to give him three hundred Acres of land w^{ch} is to bee assigned him in such place as you shall thinke fitt. These are therefore to authorize you that forthwith vppon the Receipt hereof You passe a Grant of such a ffreehold vnder the Great Seale of that our Province to him and his heires forever, reserving such Rents and duties as are required for the like pporcōn And for soc doing this shalbe yo^r Warrant. Given vnder our hand and Seale at London in the Realme of England the 22th of May 1637.

C. Baltimore.

I doe assigne over this Grant of Land with all my right to it vnto my welbeloved Brother in lawe Joseph Edlowe Witnes my hand this p^esent Aprill 12th 1643.

Ciprian Thorowgood.

Robert ffarnham p^esent.

4^o Marcy. James Johnson demandeth 200 Acres of land for the transportacōn of John Cable and John Hudson his two servants in or about the yeare 1648.

Warr^t to lay out 200 Acres of land for James Johnson on the East side of ffloods Creeke Joyning to the land there nowe in his pōssion.

[p. 388] 4^{to} Marcy. M^r Robert Clarke his Lopp^s Surveyor gencrall attesteth vnder his hand that hee herctofore surveyed 1000 Acres of land for Giles Brent Esq^r vppon the Island of Kent at the Southermost Point there formerly conveyed to him from Leonard Calvert Esq^r dceased And that hee was witnes to a Conveyance thereof from the said M^r Brent to M^{rs} Margaret Brent his Sister. Witnes his hand.

Robt Clarke Survey^r.

4^{to} Marcy. M^{rs} Margaret Brent demandeth 1000 Acres of land by Conveyance from Giles Brent Esq^r her Brother.

Warr^t to lay out for M^{rs} Margarett Brent 1000 Acres of land vppon the Island of Kent at the Southermost Point there formerly laid out for Giles Brent Esq^r her Brother.

4^{to} Marcy. Willm Mitchell Esq^r demandeth 2200 Acres of Land for the transportacōn of 22 Servants into this Province this p^esent yeare 1650. . . .

20 Marcy. Warr^t to lay out for Richard Ware 100 Acres of land vppon Patomeck River or some branch or Creeke thereof.

17^o Marcy. M^r ffancis Brooke demandeth 200 Acres of land viz: vidilt 100 for transportacōn of Georg Scovell his Manservant into this Province before this p^esent yeare and 100 Acres more for the transportacōn of Anne his nowe wife into this Province this p^esent yeare. Warrant to lay out 200 Acres of land for M^r ffancis Brookes vppon the westernne Shoare of the Bay of Cheseopeack betweene Patomeck & Patuxent Rivers

LETTERS OF REV. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

(Continued from Vol. VIII, p. 256.)

To William Eden

Dear Sir

London, 7th Jan'ry, 1776.

They are easily satisfied, who can be contented to ascribe the origin of the present Troubles in America, either to the Stamp-Act or the Duties on Tea. I think them coeval with the Colonies. There is a Principle of Revolt innate in all Colonies; & in Those of Gr^t Britain (which were planted in Imperfection) more than in any others. Our Constitution, admirable as it is, is not, it wou'd seem, wholly adapted to all the Purposes of Government in such large Adjuncts of the Empire

neither foreseen, nor provided for, when this Constitution was formed. By a sad Fatality, moreover, these original Imperfections seem not even to have been sufficiently guarded against. At first, the main Point attended to, was the getting them settled: their Improvement & Aggrandisem't have been the objects aim'd at thro' all their subsequent History.

Civil Broils are the luxuriant offspring of the best form'd Governments, as Hurricanes are of the finest Climates. If, in the last Century, the State was overturned here, where every thing was in its Favour, how much more probable was it, that such an Event sho'd happen in distant Colonies, where, as has been remarked, every thing was against it? It was in the ordinary course of Things, that a Contest like the present shou'd happen; and tho' the Men of the present Day may lament its happening now, to Posterity, it must be Matter of rejoicing. A Century hence, Who will say, what the Issue of such a Dispute might have been? If then it be of Moment (& I believe it to be of the greatest) to this Country, to have Colonies, subordinate and dependent, it is a fortunate Circumstance to her, that She will now have it in her Power, to profit by past Errors & to settle them (as far as any thing human can be settled) out of Danger of Future Ruptures; nor shou'd She murmur at the Trouble & Cost She may be put to in the Accomplishment of this. These, doubtless, will be great—but the Advantages in View are not less so; & public Blessings, anymore than private ones, are not to be enjoy'd unalloy'd. The Settlement of these Troubles, and the reducing the present refractory & rebellious Spirits of America, I consider but as a secondary Thing, either in Point of Difficulty or Importance: to new model their Governments & so to regulate Them as (still leaving Them all the Rights of Brittish Subjects, which They are entitl'd to) to prevent the Return of the Mischiefs We now deplore, if that indeed be within the Reach of human Wisdom & human Power—*hoc opus, hic Labor!* I wish I cou'd rely, that the Temper of this Nation wou'd bear with the unavoidable Tediousness of so arduous a Process. Yet, my friend, if This be not done, need

I say, 'twere better, at once, to decline all farther Contention, & adopt Dr. Tucker's Plan? I have much—I have my all at Stake, in the Issue of this Contest—and, severely as I know I must suffer in every View, both whilst it is depending, & even after it may be over, yet I declare to you, I had rather that all shou'd be lost at once, on the Condition only, that America cou'd permanently be united to this Country, than to have the Business patch'd up only, even without Loss to Me. One would hope, the approaching Conjuncture may be favourable for such a Purpose; the Resentment of the Nation at large, will, I trust, ere long, silence the Clamours of a most scandalous Opposition, for ever a-thwarting every good as well as bad—Purpose of Administration—& thus permit them, in due Time, to bring America to a Temper to submit to reasonable & honourable Accommodation. Whether the Rebel Armament, such an One as it is, defeats itself, or is defeated by the absurdly-despised Power of this Kingdom (one of which must be the Case) I persuade myself, there will, (as in the civil War in Charles's Time) be a Turn of the Tide. This should be watch'd; and, as Shakespeare says, taken at the Flood. Easier & shorter Methods will undoubtedly be proposed & contended for; but true Policy will be contented only with a radical & effectual Cure, persuaded that every temporary Expedient will but skim over the Sore, leaving it to break out afresh with still more fatal Malignity.

When I date the Commencement of American Troubles with the Commencement of American Colonies, I would not be understood as denying that subordinate & adventitious Circumstances have had their Share in bringing the Evil to its present Crisis. The strange, wild, wavering & unsettled Systems of Colony Administration here, doubtless suggested & cherished that Confidence which persuaded to all these mad Enterprises. You know how easy it is, in this Country, to excite Discontents; it is, I think, still more so in that I have just left. The People there are peculiarly fitted to become the Dupes of those Foes to all Government, who, in one shape or other, have been the Tor-

ments of this Country, ever since the Revolution. Men's Minds are not to be satisfied with abstract Excellence, either in Religion or Politics. Now, Nothing is so naked, or, in Scripture Phrase, so wholly *without Form & Comeliness*, as the Governments in America, in general, are; it may well be said, that the Establishments there, both in Church & State, are Presbyterian. The ill effects of All This, every Body now sees. Many good & wise Men have complain'd of the Preponderancy of the Popular Scale, even in England; here, however, happily, it has some Counterpoise—in America, hardly any. Early Prejudices, fostered by Education, & confirmed by Religion, all conspire to cherish Republicanism. Their Schools, Academies or Colleges seem, in general, to have been instituted but for that End; all their Students are Orators, Philosophers, Statesmen—every Thing. In short, with very few Exceptions, they are all smatterers—& to harangue plausibly & handsomely round a Period, is, Generally speaking, the Sum of their Literature. The Multitude ever will be wrought on by public Speaking; in America, literally & truly, all Power flows from the People, &, if I may speak from my own Experience, it is better to have the meanest Committee-Man your Friend, than the best & most powerful Governor. Is it then a Matter to be wondered at that ye Talents are chiefly cultivated, which can alone ensure their Favour? I submit it, whether these Conjectures of mine—& I give them to you but as Conjectures—be not confirmed by the following Fact, which, I fancy, I have observed: I know not one well-lettered Man, that has entered deeply, if at all, into the present prevailing Measures—indeed, it is observable, that Most of those who have been brought up in England, or even only in Church of England principles, are adverse to their Cause; Add to all This, the Independents in Religion & Politics of the Northern Provinces (having, for many years had this Scheme in View) have long been commendably industrious in gaining Proselytes; Like their Gen. Lee, They travel *from North to South, & from South to North*, to cater for their Colleges, disseminating, as They go along, their mischievous Tenets, sown, alas! on but too

grateful a soil. Whilst the Friends of Government, those, I mean, that are such from Principle, have been most cruelly kept under—till it has turn'd out, as you now see. Yet, let not the People of America alone be blam'd for having been decoyed by a Spirit of Independence which, under the Name of Liberty, seeks, I fear, to undermine all Liberty, & all good Governments; the same Spirit, I much doubt, has been no less busy even in this far better informed Country. Curse on the Fiend, where ever She inhabits; She has done, & will do infinite Mischief. And let Me not, in Justice, forget to add, that it is not her trans-atlantic Devotees alone, her Hancocks, & her Adams's that We have to thank for the horrid Evils of the Times;—your Chathams, your Camdens, & their Satellites, the Burkes & the Barres, even down to Priestley in his paltry Pamphlets, claim more than half the Merit of kindling this Flame—& God send, they too may have their Share in the Reward!

As to any Conjectures, how or when this Quarrel will terminate, I have already made so many bad Guesses on the Subject, that I am almost afraid to venture on another. I have, indeed, great Reliance on the aroused Efforts of this Kingdom—yet more, on the Principles of Disunion, which, I know, prevail in the confederated Colonies. At first, I firmly believe, exclusive of the N. Engl'd Governm't, nine-tenths of the People of America wou'd have been against the Measures They have since adopted; so easy it is, when Men once step beyond the Line of Duty, to lead them any Lengths. Their Passions, it is true, are enflamed, & they have been wrought up to an enthusiastic Frenzy—but, still, their Reason remains unconvinced; & I cannot but hope, its *still small Voice* will again be listened to. There still are some avowed Friends to the Constitution—and I am happy to have it in my Power to assure you, that the Members of the Ch: of Engl'd, p'rticularly her Clergy, have, on this unhappy Occasion, distinguished themselves much to their Honour. It reflects little Honour, either on the Wisdom or Justice of Government that these Men have so long been suffered to be persecuted in a Manner, scarce credible of a civilized

People. Hitherto, every thing seems to have gone wrong; & one is at a Loss whether more to lament the ill Fortune, or ill Conduct, with which the Efforts of Government have been accompanied; it surprises me that a Nation, so easily alarmed, has borne it all with so much good Temper. Left now as the Dispute is, to the sad Arbitrament of the Sword, even Mercy wou'd recommend vigorous measures; & all my Notions of America & her Leaders most of whom I know, and know well, must be erroneous, if really vigorous Measures be not successful.

You will be so good as to accept of these loose Hints, meant only to lead your own Reflexions to a more comprehensive View of the subject, than, haply you w'd find in the News-Papers, in Lieu of a more connected Detail, which, perhaps, I might have given you, had I not lost most of what I had ever written concerning America. I am, with the greatest Regard, D'r Sir,

Y'r Fr'd & Serv't

Jona'n Boucher.

London, 8th Jan'y 1776

D'r Sir

Having an Opportunity by a Gentleman of Wigton, who is (I understand) to leave London in a Day or two, I need not be deterr'd by the Apprehension of giving you a double Letter; &, therefore, beg Leave to give you a somewhat fuller Acc't of my Views & Hopes in England. It was utterly impossible for Me to have remained in America, with Safety either to my conscience or Person; and, tho' I dare not deny that I am, as you say, warm & active in my Temper, yet, let Me again assure you that, on this occasion, I was peculiarly cautious & on my Guard; for, it was highly inconvenient to leave my affairs in that Country in their then Posture, and I soon foresaw the Danger to which I was exposed. When by the Association, I found that I must run, the Governor, with whom I had long liv'd in the strictest Intimacy & Friendship, press'd Me to hazard all, & rely on his Letters for the finding of Friends here.

I am under the highest obligations to this truly friendly Man—Even You, my dear Sir, could not have recommended Me more warmly than He did to the E. of Dartmouth, the B'ps of London & Bangor, & his own Brother, one of the under Secretaries of State. Hoping, himself, ere long, to settle in England, He wish'd He said, (independent of my present Misfortunes) to have Me comfortably established here also—that we might continue to live, as for four or five years last past we have, happy in the frequent Intercourses of Friendship. The Notice these great Men has taken of Me has been sufficiently flattering; yet still, as Mrs. Eden (our Gov'r's Lady, now in London, a sister of the late L'd Baltimore's, & almost as worthy as He was worthless) says, I get only Promises. The Excuse of Government People is, that They have so many, circumstanced as I am, on their Hands, that, not being able to provide for all, they are unwilling to give Umbrage, by singling out one; and, besides, as there are still thousands behind, suffering for their Loyalty, I am far from sure, that their fears are groundless, that were those, already driven away, provided for, many more would not soon contrive to follow. I think, I have myself seen, now in London, 15 or 16 refugee American Clergymen; & it is calculated, that there are two or three thousand in the Kingdom of other Characters. To put Me still more forward, Mr. Eden (secretary to Lord Suffolk one of the Gov's of Greenwich Hospital, & Commissary, I believe, of Chester) introduc'd Me to L'd Geo: Germaine, the new American Secretary; who talked pretty fully to Me concerning that Country. At his Desire, also, I gave Him, in Writing, a pretty copious Detail of all my Sentiments, & Advice on the Subject. All this, at the Distance you live from great Men, you wou'd think promising; yet, nothing has come of it, nor, in my present Judgment, will come of it, save that I was thank'd for it by his L'dship, &, as I have lately heard, some of it was thought well of by L'd North. The B'p of London seems not to be of a very liberal or exalted way of thinking, any more than his Grace of Canterbury—to whom also I have been introduced; They are cold & formal, & seem to think

they do Wonders, when they give you a Dinner. The former has given away three Livings within as many weeks, all to Men already in possession of Preferment, & the latter not fewer. Yet, they frequently say, how hard our Case is, & that Government ought, & surely will, make it all up to us. My chief Reliance is on the B'p of Bangor, who married Gov'r Eden's Sister. His Bishoprick affords Him a good deal of Patronage, but, He has made it a Rule, & a good one it is, to give the Preference to the Natives of his Diocese—which, indeed, is not less necessary than just, as the Service is generally performed in Welch. He bids Me, however, still be of good Hope, as confident that neither He nor Mr. Eden (who also has lately spoke to the B'p of Chester ab't Me) will be unmindful of Me. Thus stand my Prospects: by no means flattering, you must own, to one circumstanced as I am. Unable, however, to do better, I cherish them, & try to improve every Chance that I see arise. After all—were the Question fairly put to me, I am not sure I cou'd truly say, that either my Inclina'n or my Interest wou'd lead Me to wish finally to settle here. Wou'd to God, I had been in Circumstances never to have emigrated; but, since that was not my Lot, am I to be blam'd, that I have cultivated those Talents chiefly, which were adapted to the Land in which my Lot seem'd to have fallen, or that, of Course, I am fit only for America. There, I have some Character & Note—here, every Body I see eclipses Me.

There I have some skill how to improve any little advantage I might chance to gain; here I am all to begin again. There too I have left a comfortable little Something, the earnings of a whole hard and laborious Life—here, my utmost Hopes must be gratified, if after all my dan'g Attendance, I haply, at last, get £100 or, at most, 150, or £200 a year. Yet, alas! how do I know, that, a year or two hence, I may have either Preferment or Property to return to! So exceedingly embarrassed I am—so wholly incapable of guessing how this accursed Contest will end, whether to the Disadvantage or Advantage of Loyalists, that, believe Me, I know not what to do; Certain of this only,

that, as it cannot well be expected to terminate with the next year—considering the vast Work now cut out for Government. I ought to look around Me in Time, lest Want & Poverty actually come upon Me, whilst I am puzzling my poor Head with contriving only how to live. With this View, I have just agreed to take a Curacy here at Paddington, given up to me by that good-hearted Fellow, & especial Friend of Mine, Dr. Cooper, who will go back to Oxford, there to live on his Fellowship. He supposes, it may be worth about £70 a year; & I am to enter on it with the Beginning of next Month. Till this happened, I had determined (to avoid sinking under the unavoidable Expensiveness of this Place) on a Retreat to You; & was to have written to You to form some Guess for Me how Much, you supposed it wou'd cost my Wife & myself, with one Serv't Girl, to live in Carlisle, in ab't ye Stile you us'd to do at St. Bees. It is thought best that I should not get far out of sight of these People, on whom I am alas! to rely for Bread, lest, peradventure, they might wholly forget Me—an Infirmary to which such Men, it seems, are pretty frequently subject. I left in America Lands, slaves etc. etc. to the Value of £5,000 sterling; besides a Claim of Arrearages, which, (owing to the Confusion of ye Times, & ye Suspension of all Law & Justice) I have never been able to recover, of more than £1000; and the Debts I owe to all the World are about £2600. The Decrease in the Value of such Property, expected to be the Consequence of this War, may again reduce Me to my original Nothing. A year & a half ago, it wou'd have sold for much more than I set it down at. I made shift to bring away with Me ab't £200 sterl'g, besides some of my Crop of Tob'o; our Passage cost us 40 Guineas, & it has already cost us more than that since our Landing; so that, you see how much it behooves Me to bestir myself; for, I can expect no Remittances either from my Parish, or my estate.

I thought it not unnecessary to trouble you with this Acc't of my Circumstances, that you might be the better able to judge both what you have to expect from Me, with respect to the Debt

I owe you, & the Farther Maintenance of the Orphans. I wou'd not willingly, nor, unless driven to it by the extremest Necessity, sell the little spot left to me by my Father; even tho' it might not so much distress a Sister as I doubt, it would. Mrs. Chase led you to think Me more blameable than I was; I believe, ere I left Country, She thought so. But, I have already heretofore said enough on that Head. I advised, I entreated, I commanded Her, if possible, to make you a Remittance of, at least, £100, before the Ports were shut up; I fear, She has not—and, of Course, that you have nothing, in Hand for their support. In this Dilemma, I am at a Loss what to advise—I know not well what or how much it is I owe you—Harry Thompson says, He thinks, you called it not less than £100. It may be so; but, I am certain, I did not owe Mrs. Chase more than the half of it. Will you again oblige Me with a Transcript of the Acc't—that—at least, it may be settled; and, if it be in your Power, will you, on my Suretiship continue to advance any little Sum or Sums—so as not to make my Debts to you exceed £200—for the Support of these unfortunate Girls—putting them however, if you can, & if they be for it, into some decent way of getting a Livelihood for themselves. Can I, in this great City, be useful to them in that Respect? tho' I sh'd dread to see them here—with the Constitution of their warm Latitudes. In short, my dear Sir, believing Me to be, as I really am, asham'd & uneasy for having most wantonly, brought such a deal of Plague & Vexation on you, try now, if you can, to make Me, at least, bear my Part of it—I will do any thing I can, that you think expedient. Mr. Bowerbank from Oxford, & Mr. Barwise here in Town both desire to be remembered to you. I am not sure that I shall not, next week, go down to Oxford with Mr. Addison, about to carry his son thither, to Queen's. Pray, is your good old Father living—is Mr. Grayson? will you oblige me by mentioning my aff't Remembrances to them—& to your Bro'r, that He & they may be pleased again to think me as one, in some sort, belonging to the Family, as I once was proud to believe you had made them think Me—Adieu! my d'r S'r.

Paddington, March the 5th 1776

To Rev. Mr. James

My dear Sir,

Never in my Lifewas I so exceedingly at a Loss to answer any thing as I am your Letter of the 17th ult. What shall I say? Of the Charge you will persist to bring against Me, my Heart most fully acquits Me; and I have Reason to lament that I have not been able to prove it to you. But, I resolve to forbear all further Expostulations; having already teiz'd you more than enough with unavailing Apologies. . It is most extraordinary. Have I, for what I thought Conscience sake, left my all—perhaps lost it—& in a Question only of public Concernment; and, was I less careful not to do Violence to it in an Instance where both the Guilt & the Pain wou'd doubtless have been greater? For your unceasing & unwearied Goodness to Me; for the uncommonly generous Friendship expressed for Me even in this last—otherwise most cutting Letter—accept My Heart-utter'd thanks; and, in Naomi's words, may the Lord deal kindly with You and Yours, even as You have done to Me!

I went to a Conveyancer of Character, with whom I happen to be acquainted, to assist Me in drawing up the Mortgage you have ask'd. He put me upon the Method, which you will find in the Enclosed; and, which, He assures Me, is the usual Course of Practice, between the Practitioners of the Law themselves. That it is, to all Intents & Purposes, a good Mortgage, I own I have no Doubt; but, as I wish you to be equally well satisfied; if this be not so to you, I beg the Favour of you to have one drawn up, at my Expense, in the North, where a fuller Description of the Premises may be had, than I could make out here & send it up to Me, & I will sign it, in the Presence of any Witnesses you shall mention. You will observe, I suppose you to be already in Possession, by Virtue of my Power of Attorney to you, of all the Papers relative to the Estate; tho' never till this Occasion, did it occur to Me to make any Enquiry concerning them. And even they, Mr. Edwards says, are sufficient

Security to you. If Things go on, as, alas! they now seem to do, I expect to be with you in Cumberland, in three or four months: when, if not before, I hope everything may be settled agreeable to your Wishes. My Friend Mr. Addison & myself purpose taking our Staves & Serips in our Hands, about May & setting out on a Pilgrimage over the Kingdom; for which, I fear, we shall have abundant Time, before we can think of returning to our distracted People in the other Hemisphere.

March the 22nd. Thus far I had written at the Time it is dated, with the Hope of having it conveyed by a Friend of mine, Mr. Tomlinson, a Refugee from N. Carolina, who is come down into the North, to take Shelter amid his native Hills, till this Tyranny be overpast. The Rogue slipp'd away, without letting me know, as He had promised; So, after waiting for Him a Week or two, I now give the Trouble of it to another Refugee, the Rev. Mr. Troutbeck, of Bleneow. The case of this Gentleman is truly piteous; that of his most amiable Lady is especially so. She brought Him a Fortune of not less, I am told, than £20,000 Sterl'g, & has ever liv'd in Elegance & Ease, with the highest Esteem of the best People in Boston. They have suffered infinite *Distress*, besides the Loss of two Children in the Troubles; and, it is but too probable this will be followed by the Loss of a large Part, at least, of their Fortune. My good Friend Mrs. James, I am sure, will have much Pleasure in taking Notice of this unfortunate Stranger, (wholly so to me) who, I am sorry to add, I have heard has not met with that Hospitality She is said to be so well entitled to.

Wou'd to God it were half as much in my Power, as you well know it is in my Inclination to be serviceable to your Son in the procuring Him any reputable Employment in the mereantile Way. The Merchants here with whom I am principally connected, or have any Interest, happen, as you will suppose, at this Time, to have the least Oecasion for Assistants. If, however, it shou'd be within your View & Aim to let Him adventure hither merely as a Clerk only in a Counting House, & for the common Wages, I believe I could at any Time easily help Him to such a Birth.

I am, as usual, infinitely at a Loss how to dispose of myself. The Curacy here is as decent & gainful as those in London usually are, and I am unwilling to throw it up entirely, as I am taught to believe that much depends on being on the spot. Yet I have my suspicions that the superior Expensiveness of Living here, to that of the North, is more than an equivalent to all the Profits of my Cure; and I long too to be within your Reach. It is monstrous to be so long in England, & not to see you. Not a syllable of good News from America; none from my Part of it. Encourage the Subscrip'n for the persecuted Clergy there, if it comes your Way; it is, in my Opinion, most highly deserving of it, tho', thank God, I have no Interest in it. Mr. Troutbeck should be able to give you a more perfect Idea of this Rebellion than any Man I know of, having long liv'd in Boston, & lately come from thence. I wish you to be acquainted with Him. Have you seen this forever talk'd of Pamphlet of Dr. Price's? I am at a Loss to say whether it abounds with more false Reasoning, or false Facts. The Latter he has glean'd from News-Papers & red-hot Americans; & the former from the long since refuted & forgotten Publications of the Independents of the last Century, & Rousseau's Social Compact. Dr. Tucker to whom I have had the good Fortune to be introduc'd, & who is most amazingly clever, gives us Hopes of cutting Him up. Do you know that He & Priestly are the principal Hands in the Monthly Review? I am assur'd of this by Gov'r Hutchinson, & believe it. See their laughable commendations of each other in the last Review; the One for a Vol. of Socinian & Infidel *Theology*, & the other for a seditious Pamphlet on *Civil Liberty*. It has been exceedingly amusing & flattering to Me, to be so much at the Fountain Head, as it were, of all literary matters; I have contriv'd to see & be acquainted with *living Authors* from the great Name above mentioned, to the spinner of News Paper Paragraphs, "lull'd by soft Zephyrs thro' the broken Pane." It is quite a new World to Me. Permit me again to entreat you, if the enclosed Security be not perfectly to your mind, to have such an one as you wish drawn up; assuring your-

self of this, that there is nothing I have more at Heart than that you shou'd have all the Satisfaction in my Power to give you. All, alas! is too little. Must you, also, have a formal order for advancing the further necessary Sums for their support. This too, if what I have already written be insufficient, you shall have.

Nelly & her uncle, Strangers as they are to You & Mrs. James, beg y'r Acceptance of their best wishes with those of, D'r Sir,

Y'r infinitely obliged
Jona'n Boucher.

Paddington, April 6th 1776

To Rev. Mr. James

Dear Sir,

Having just heard that Mr. Troutbeck, to whose Care I some time ago entrusted a Letter for you, on a Supposition that, before now, He wou'd have been with you in Cumberland, is still in London, it occurs to me that you must of Necessity be surprised at not having heard from me in so long a Time. I believe it was in February that I got the Business done you had recommended to me; & tho' not exactly as you had expected, yet in a Manner that I flatter myself will be equally satisfactory to You. It was to have been brought to you by a Mr. Thomlinson from North Carolina, who, however, slid off without my knowing of his Departure; and, as the Letter was double, I was unwilling to put it into the Post & so gave it to this Mr. Troutbeck, who has been detain'd longer than He had counted for. I learn, however, from my Friend Cooper, who saw him yesterday, that He is to set out forthwith: you will, therefore, rely, in the meanwhile, that You are to have it at last &, I hope, safe. I hear not a syllable of either public or private News, worth thrusting into a Letter. The Preparations for my unhappy Country go on but slowly—far too slowly, I fear. The best Season for Action—(if, indeed, They are ever to have an

Action, which, I own, I hardly expect) will, doubtless, be elapsed ere they get there: & I am sorry to find too, that their Numbers are not likely to be so considerable as was at first given out. This, if anything, may tempt the Rebels to continue in Arms. At any rate, I see but little Hopes—tho' many here who affect to be in the Secret do—of Matters being accommodated this Year. A sad Prospect, you will own, to a Man circumstanced as I am. Nor can it be pleasing to the Nation at large, to see themselves under the Necessity of prosecuting a disgraceful War, which is sure to cost far more than all the Profits to be derived from America will repay in many years. Yet, if it be not prosecuted, & w'th Vigour—I may add, with Success—it requires but little political Foresight to see (tho' even Tucker has overlook'd it) that 'twill soon be over with England. I have not heard a Syllable from Maryland, of these many months; save only a flying Report from Virginia, that my chief Friend there, the Gov'r, had been forced from his Government. In London, Loyalty gains Ground apace; nor can all the Artifices of the Faction, desperate as they are, give opposition Credit much longer. Dr. Price has been most amazingly lucky in his Answerers; not one of them but has made bad worse. Yet, it does less Harm than one wou'd imagine; on the contrary, I believe, 'twill soon do Good, as shewing the People at large that it is not so much this or that Act they quarrel with, as the Constitution itself; & that, in short, they will be pleased with nothing short of the undisputed Triumphancy of the Saints.

My *Preferment* here promises to exceed my Hopes; it certainly will be a very decent thing, shou'd I succeed, next Tuesday, as some of the Parishioners wou'd persuade Me, to the Appointment of the Clerkship also. I guess, in that Case, my Income wou'd be somewhere from 120 to 130£. But, I live expensively, & I cannot help it.

Pray remember me and mine aff'tly to all with you, & believe Me to be, with the sincerest Gratitude,

D'r S'r y'r infinitely obliged Fr'd & Serv't

Jona'n Boucher.

VESTRY PROCEEDINGS, ST. ANN'S PARISH,
ANNAPOLIS, MD.

(Continued from p. 286.)

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Ann's Parish in Ann Arundell County on the fifth Day of August, 1739. Present: Mr. John Lomas, Mr. Charles Griffith, Mr. John Ramsay, Vestrymen; Doctor Charles Carroll, Mr. John Brice, Church Wardens.

The Reve^d. Mr. James Sterling produces to this Vestry an Induction from his Excellency Samuel Ogle Esq^r. to be Rector of this Parish which is allowed of and the same is ordered to be entered which is accordingly Done in the words following, viz:

Maryland Ss.

Samuel Ogle Esq^r. Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of Maryland.

To the Reverend James Sterling sendeth Greeting. I Do hereby Constitute and appoint you to be Rector of St. Ann's Parish in Ann Arundell County To have hold and
[SEAL.] enjoy the said Church together with all Rights Profits and advantages whatsoever appertaining to a minister of the said Parish and I do hereby require the Church Wardens Vestrymen and all others the Parishioners of the said Parish to receive acknowledge and assist you the said James Sterling in all matters relating to the Discharge of your Function. Given at Annapolis this 18th Day of July in the Twenty-fifth year of his Lordship's Dominion Anno Domini 1739.

J. Ross, Cl. Counc.

And thereupon the said James Sterling is qualified as the Law in such Cases directs. . . .

At an Especial meeting of the Rector, Vestrymen and Church Wardens of St. Ann's Parish on Monday the 20th Day of August

1739. Present: The Rev^d. Mr. James Sterling, Rector; Mr. John Lomas, Mr. John Bullen, Mr. John Ramsay, Vestrymen; Doctor Charles Carroll, Mr. John Brice, Church Wardens. The Vestry agree that the Pulpit and Desk be moved from the place where it now stands and affixed to where the new addition joyns to the old building on that side where the Pews appointed for the Assembly now are and that Simon Duff do the same accordingly. . . .

At a Meeting of the Rector & Vestry of St. Ann's Parish in Ann Arundell County on Tuesday the Sixth Day of November, 1739. Present: The Rev^d. Mr. James Sterling, Rector; Mr. John Lomas, Cap^t. Charles Griffith, Mr. John Bullen, Mr. John Ramsey, Vestrymen; Doctor Cha^s. Carroll, Church Warden.

Ordered that Application be made to Ann Arundell County Court for an Assessment of Ten per poll on the Inhabitants of this Parish for Defraying the Charges of the said Parish for the ensuing year.

At the request of this Vestry Mr. Simon Duff (who being now present) undertakes to levell the floor of the new addition to the Church & lay the same with Bricks in such part thereof as the Pews shall be built over and the other part with flagstones when the same is done he will lay an account of the Expençe thereof before this Vestry for their allowance. Likewise the said Simon Duff agrees with this Vestry to build & Compleat in the Church in Annapolis & find all necessarys for the same a Pulpit & two Reading Desks one for the parson & another for the Clerk as also a handsome Pew for the Governour for the Time being and another for the Hon'ble members of his Lordship's Council in the place where the Old Assembly Pews now stand and to lay the floors a new & make seats therein in a neat manner & to enclose the whole with Quarter Round & raised pannell of Good Substantial Pine plank Clear of Sapp & to finish the whole in a Good workman like manner for the sum or forty pounds Current money. Mr. Duff having as he says Compleated his Agreement on the 29th of September last with this Vestry in Building the addition to the Church in Annapolis &

desires payment of a Ballance due to him from this Vestry. But for that this Vestry hath not at present money in hand to do the same think it reasonable and they agree to allow him lawfull Interest for the said Ballance as it shall appear to be due upon his producing his Account to this Vestry and their allowance thereof from the said Twenty-ninth of September till he shall be paid the same. . . .

At a Meeting of the Rector & Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Easter Monday, being the 7th Day of April, 1740. Present: The Rev^d. Mr. James Sterling, Rector; Mr. Charles Griffith, Mr. John Bullen, Mr. John Ramsay, Vestrymen, Who make Choice of Doctor Charles Carroll & Mr. Phillip Hammond for vestrymen in the Room of Mess^{rs}. Charles Griffith & John Lomas Elder Vestrymen as also of Mess^{rs}. Edward Lottrell & Charles Cole Church Wardens for the ensuing year.

Mr. Robert McLeod having Glazed the new windows in the new addition by the Direction of this Vestry, It is ordered that he be requested to repair all the windows in the old part of the Church & that he lay an account of the whole Expence thereof before the next Vestry. . . .

At a meeting of the Rector & Vestrymen of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday the 6th Day of May, 1740., Present: The Rev^d. Mr. James Sterling, Rector; Mr. John Lomas, Mr. John Bullen, Mr. John Ramsay. Mr. Lottrell being made Choice of for a Church Warden on Easter Monday last & he having since left this parish the Vestry present this Day make choice of and Elect Levin Gale Esq^r. in his room and it is ordered that the Register acquaint him therewith. . . .

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Ann's Parish in Ann Arundell County on Tuesday the 7th Day of October Anno Dom. 1740. Present: Mr. John Bullen, Mr. John Ramsay, Doctor Charles Carroll, Vestrymen; Mr. Charles Cole, Church Warden.

The Rev^d. Mr. Charles Lake produces to this Vestry an Induc-

tion from his Excellency Samuel Ogle Esq^r. to be Rector of this parish which is allowed of & the same is ordered to be Entered which is accordingly in the words following, viz.:

Maryland, ss.:

Samuel Ogle Esq^r. Governour and Commander in Chief in & over the province of Maryland.

To the Reverend Charles Lake sendeth Greeting—I Do hereby Constitute and appoint you to be Rector of the Church of St. Ann's in Ann Arundell County To have hold and Enjoy the said Church together with all the Rights profits and advantages whatsoever appertaining to a minister of the said parish and I Do hereby require the Church Wardens Vestrymen and all others the parishioners of the said parish to receive acknowledge and assist you the said Charles Lake in all matters relating to the Discharge of your Function. Given at the City of Annapolis this twenty-ninth Day of September in the 26th year of his Lordship's Dominion &c. Anno Dom. 1740.

J. Ross, Cl. Coun.

And thereupon the said Charles Lake is qualified as the Law in such Cases directs.

Ordered that the Register draw an order on the Sheriff to pay the Glasiers account, the woman for mending the Surplus & the Sexton and also for his own Sallary & that what remains in the Sheriff's hands after those Debts are paid the said Register draw an order for the Ballance payable to Simon Duff.

Ordered that the Register draw an order on the Sheriff payable to Thomas King for five pounds Current money it being due unto him for his last year's Sallary as Sexton and washing the Church Linen ending the first day of May last, which was done accordingly.

John Alder produced the following account, viz.:

The Vestry of St. Ann's Parish Dr.

1740 To my wife's mending the Surplice . . . £1 0s 0d
Errors excepted

Ⓢ Jn^o. Alder.

Simon Duff produced the following Account, viz.:

1739 July—

1739	Dr.	Contra	Cr.
June 1 st —			

Errors Excepted

§ Simon Duff.

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Ann's parish on Easter Monday, being the 30th Day of the same month Anno Dom. 1741. Present. The Rev^d Mr Charles Lake, Rector, Mr John Bullen, Dr Charles Carroll, John Ramsay, Vestrymen. Mr

Charles Cole, Church Warden. Who proceed to the Electing of Vestrymen & Church Wardens and thereupon nominate & appoint Mr. John Ross & Mr. John Brice Vestrymen & Mess^{rs} Charles Cole & W^m Timbrel Church Wardens and orered that they have notice thereof.

The Vestry adjⁿ till the first Tuesday in May next. At a meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish in Ann Arundell County on Tuesday the 5th day of May Anno Dom. 1741. Were present The Rev^d. Mr. Lake, Rector, Doct^r. Cha. Carroll, Mr. John Ross, Mr. John Brice, Mr. Phil. Hammond, Vestrymen, Mr. Cha. Cole, Church Warden.

Mr. Simon Duff agrees with the Vestry to Build & finish a Pew fronting Mr. Dulany's also a Pew next Adjoyning in the new addition for the use of the Honble Speaker of the Lower house of Assembly of four foot wide also three double Pews and a single one Ranging the same in the said new addition and on the opposite side three Double Pews more for the use of the Honble members of the Lower house of Assembly also a single one on the same side next to the Pulpit to be for the use of the minister of the Parish for the time being and that when the same is completed & finished he lay an Acco^t. of the same before the Vestry.

The Vestry adjⁿ. to the first Tuesday in June next. At a meeting of the Rector Vestrymen and Church Wardens of St. Ann's Parish in Ann Arundell County on Tuesday the seventh day of July Anno Dom. 1741. Present. The Rev^d. Mr. Cha. Lake, Rector, Mr. John Ramsay Dr. Chas. Carroll, John Ross Esq^r. Vestrymen, Mr. Charles Coale, Mr. W^m. Timbrill, Church Wardens.

This Vestry agreed to pay Simon Duffe for the work he agreed with this Vestry to do in the Church in Annapolis on the fifth day of May last past the following prices, Viz.

For the Fronts of the Pews being Quarter Round and raised pannel and for the Inside plain work & half Nine shillings per yard for the backs of the pews square joynt four shillings per yard For the Partitions in the Pews square joynt six shillings

per yard For the seats and Brackets in the pews three pence per foot running measure.

For laying the Floore & Joyce Grooved four pence per foot according to the measure of the Floor and the said Simon Duff Agrees to find all materials for doing the same and to Lay an Account of the Expence of the said Materials before this Vestry and for which this Vestry agree to pay him Exclusive of the above particulars and the said Simon Duffe Agrees to take his pay for the same work as this Vestry can raise the same by Assessment as the Acts of Assembly Directs ordered the money arising by the sale of the Tobacco now in the sheriff's hands belonging to this Vestry be applied towards the payment of the money due from this Vestry to Simon Duffe and that the Reg^r. give the said Simon Duffe an order for the same (when sold) Accordingly afterwards an order drawn on the sher. for three thousand pounds of Tobacco for which he is to Account with the Vestry at 18^s p hundred dated 21st Aug. 1741.

Richard Wilkins, of Annapolis brick layer agree with this Vestry and undertakes to pull down all the old Plaistering in the Church in Annapolis and to lath and plaister the same again anew and to find all materials for doing the same and to finish & Complete the same in a workmanlike manner with all speed and for doing of which and finding all materials this Vestry agrees to pay to him the said Wilkins the following prices Viz.

For Lathing and plaistering Including the pulling down the old plaistering two shillings per yard For pulling down the old plaistering and putting the same up anew Eighteen pence per yard and the said Wilkins agrees to take his pay for doing the same work in same manner and times as Simon Duffe has agreed with this Vestry to take his . . .

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Ann's parish on Tuesday the 2^d of Feb^ry. 1741. Present. The Rev^d. Mr. Charles Lake, Rector, Mr. John Ramsay, Dr. Charles Carrol, John Ross, Esq^r. Vestrymen.

John Wilmott is unanimously chosen Reg^r. of this parish in the room of Mr. William Ghiselin who resigns the same. He

the said Wilmott being present Qualified himself for said Office accordingly by taking the Oaths to the Government as also the Oath of Registr. and Declaring and Subscribing the Test and Oath of Abjuration as the Act of Assembly in such Cases direct and entered into said office. . . .

On application of Mess^{rs}. Ashbury Sutton Simon Duff Sam^l. Middleton William Roberts Jonas Green Edward Rumney William Reynolds John Reynolds Major Munroe Hance Garrott Woolf Samuel Surnine for the building of a Gallery in the new addition made to St. Ann's Church. The front of said Gallery to reach within three feet of the northernmost part of the pulpit and to be of the same Height with the Opposite Gallery With a passage thro the West Wall of the said new addition and stone steps ascending to be Closed and Covered in. Which they propose to finish at their own private expence. The said Gallery to consist of 11 pews with a Commodious passage. This proposal seeming reasonable to this present Vestry they have hereby the Liberty of so doing so far as is in the Vestry to Grant and to that end the Petr^s. are referred by this present Vestry to apply to the next General Assembly for their Sanction therein.

Mr. Simon Duff agrees to make a pair of folding Doors & Door Case to the South front of said Church and to find all materials thereto (save smiths work and masons work) for the sum of five pounds Curr^t. money Viz. The Frame to be of sound well seasoned Oak of a Sufficient and Substantial Size. The Doors to be of good sound and well seasoned Two Inch pine plank clear of Sap. Quarter round and raise panniel. The Sill of said Door to be of Stone for the getting of which the said Simon is to agree with a mason.

At a Meeting of the Vestry Held March 13th 1741. Present The Rev^d. Mr. Charles Lake, Princip^l, Doct. Charles Carroll, John Ross, Esq^r., Mr. John Brice, Vestrymen. Then agreed that the Rev^d. Mr. Charles Lake aforesaid Rect^r. of this Parish during his continuance as Rect^r. of said parish have the right, Benefit, and profit of Letting the Pews lately erected for the Hon^{ble}. the members of the Lower House of Assembly in the

north Addition of sd. Church, during their Recess, from Session to Session so far as lies in the power of this Vestry to Grant, and for a Confirmation hercof the Rev^d. Mr. Charles Lake is referr'd to the General Assembly of this Province.

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Ann's parish on Tuesday the 6th Day of Ap^l. 1742.

Psent The Rev^d. Mr. Charles Lake, Rector, Mr. John Ramsey, Doct^r. Charles Carrol, John Ross, Esq^r., Mr. John Brice, Vestrymen.

Mr. Simon Duff agrees with this Vestry to enlarge the Pew appointed for the Hon^{ble}. Members of the Upper House from the outermost Angle of the pulpet to the Alley, parallel to the other side and to raise the same correspondent to the side next the Governor's pew He the said Duff being to find all materials, and to finish the same in a workmanlike manner for the sum of thirty shillings Current money.

April 19th 1742 Being Easter Monday the day appointed by Act of Assembly for choosing two new Vestrymen and two new Church Wardens in order thereto came The Rev^d. Mr. Charles Lake, Rector, Doctor Charles Carrol, Mr. Charles Coale, Mr. William Roberts, Mr. Simon Duff, Mr. Nicholas Hammond, Mr. Thomas King, &c. and they unanimously elect Mr. Stephen Bordley and Mr. John Andrews Vestrymen to succeed Mess^{rs}. Richard Warfield and Mr. John Ramsay. Also they elect Mess^{rs}. William Roberts and Ashbury Sutton Church Wardens to succeed Mess^{rs}. Charles Cole and William Timbrel. May 4th 1742. Came Mr. John Andrews and Mr. Stephen Bordley who were elected Vestrymen the 19th of Ap^l. last and Qualified themselves for said Office according to Act of Assembly in that Case made and provided by signing the Oath of Abjuration and the Test and accordingly entered into their office. At which time a Vestry was held. Present.

The Rev^d. Mr. Charles Lake, Rector, Doctor Charles Carroll, Mr. John Brice, Mr. Philip Hammond, Mr. John Andrews and Mr. Stephen Bordley, Vestrymen.

Granted an Order on Mr. John Darnal Sher. for one thousand pounds of Tob. payable to Mr. William Ghiselin late Reg^r. for one year Sallary ending last January. Also an Order on Ditto for one thousand pounds of Tobo. payable to Mr. Tho^s. King Sexton Viz. 800 lbs. part thereof for being Sexton ending the first of this Instant and 200 the remaining part being in Discharge of his Acco^t. of £2.. 0s.. 0d due to said King for washing the Linnen the two last years ending as afores^d. Likewise order that Mr. Peter Porter have an Order for £6 0s.. 0d.. Curr^t. money when the Tobo. belonging to the parish is sold being for the four last years' Sallary for Services done by s^d. Porter at the Chappel of Ease belonging to this Parish. . . .

Whereas the necessity of painting the Inside of the Chappel of Ease belonging to this parish as also coating the outside thereof with Tar and Red paint and underpinning it for its security and preservation appearing to this present Vestry. It is hereby ordered that workmen be forthwith agreed with for doing the same and that Mr. Phillip Hammond aforesaid be requested to Contract with any person or persons that will undertake the same of which Contract when made he is desired to make a return in writing to this Vestry for the time being regarding in the said Contract that the payment is to be made to the person or persons employed as they the Vestry for the time being may be able by annual assessments to raise the same all prior Contracts made by the said Vestry being first paid.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday Aug^t. 3^d 1742. Present. The Rev^d. Mr. Charles Lake, Rector, Doct^r. Charles Carrol, John Ross Esq^r.

Then sold to Mr. Sam^l. Smith Sher. fifteen hundred pounds of Tob^o. at sixteen shillings and eight pence ⑈ Ct. Ord^r. that the Reg^r. receive the money and pay part thereof to the following persons viz. The sum of £6 to Peter Porter or his Order according to entry in fo. 267. Also the sum of £3.. s6.. d0 to Mr. William Wilkins to discharge his Acco^t. in fo: 265. And Likewise to pay Mr. Tho^s. King Ten Shillings being a full Discharge of his Acco^t. for clearing the Rubish out of the Church.

Mr. Patrick Creagh agrees to paint the Governors Pew, the Council Pew, the Pulpit and Desk and the Doors and find all materials and perform the same Workmanlike for the sum of £8.. 10s Curr^t. money.

September 15th 1742. Notice being given the 12th Instant to the Inhabitants of this parish to meet this Day in order to Elect a new Vestryman in the room of Mr. John Andrews deceased. At which time and place came The Rev^d. Mr. Charles Lake, Rector, Doct^r. Charles Carroll, John Ross Esq^r., Mr John Brice, Mr. Ashbury Sutton, Mr. William Roberts, Mr. Simon Duff &c. who unanimously Elect Mr. Thomas Worthington to succeed Mr. John Andrews in said office He being present was Qualified according to Act of Assembly and took the several Oaths appointed by Act of Assembly and also signed the Test and accordingly entered into his office. . . .

Feb. 1st 1742. At a Vestry then Held. Present. The Rev^d Mr. Charles Lake, Rector, Doct^r. Charles Carroll, John Brice Esq^r. Mr. Tho^s. Worthington, Vestrymen And Mr. Will^m. Roberts, Church Warden.

Ord^r. the Reg^r. to set up notes for the Sale of that Pew fronting Mr. Dulany's to the highest Bidder next meeting of the Vestry i. e. the 1st Tuesday of next month. Also that the said Reg^r. agree with some Workman for a Chest Lock and Key to preserve the Registry books, the Church linen &c. And that such Workman bring an Acco^t. thereof to the Vestry. And that the said Reg^r. speak to Richard Wilkins that he repair the Pales of the Church yard he the said Wilkins having taken them down for his Conveniency.

April 4th 1743. Being Easter Monday the Inhabitants of this parish met in order to choose Two new Vestrymen and Two new Church Wardens. Where came The Rev^d. Mr. Charles Lake, Rector of said parish, Mr. Thomas Worthington, Mr. Ashbury Sutton &c and they unanimously Elect Mr. Michael Macnemara and Mr. Richard Dorsey for Vestrymen to succeed Doctor Charles Carroll and Mr. Phillip Hammond who are hereby Discharged from said office And then proceed to choose Two new Church Wardens and they Elect Mr. John Chalmers

and Mr. Richard Burdus to succeed Mr. Ashbury Sutton and Mr. William Roberts who are Likewise Discharged from said office. . . .

May 3^d 1743. At a Meeting of the Vestry then Held. Present The Rev^d. Mr. Charles Lake, Rector, John Brice Esq^r., Mr. Thomas Worthington, Mr. Stephen Bordley, Mr. Michael Macnemara, Vestrymen.

And Mr. Richard Burdus, Church Warden Granted an Order to Mr. Stephen Bordley aforesaid drawn by this Vestry on Mr. John Hepburn High Sher. of Prince George County for £14.. 5s.. 8d.. Curr^t. money to be received by him the sd. Bordley and applied towards defraying parochial Charges.

The Rev^d. Mr Charles Lake produced a bill of Cost amounting to 338 pounds of Tob^o. which he paid for the use of this Paris which this Vestry allows of and accordingly draw on Mr. Sam^l. Smith High Sher. of Ann Arundel County for the same. And also for £31.. 4s.. 3d the amo^t. of his Acco^t. fo: 271 Ordered that the several Workmen employed heretofore either in repairing or building any part of the said Church make good their work before they obtain of this Vestry any Ord^{rs}. for payment and that Mr. Richard Burdus aforesaid acquaint them thereof. . . .

June 5th. 1743.

At a meeting of the Vestry then Held. Present. The Rev^d. Mr. Charles Lake, Rector, John Ross Esq^r., John Brice Esq^r., Mr. Thomas Worthington, Mr. Stephen Bordley, Mr. Michael Macnemara, Mr. Richard Dorsey, Vestrymen and Mr. Richard Burdus, Church Warden.

Mr. Stephen Bordley aforesaid paid this Vestry the sum of £14.. 5s which he receiv'd of Mr. John Hepbourn High Sher. of Prince Georges County by Virtue of the order Granted him last meeting. Likewise the Rev^d. Mr. Charles Lake acknowledgeth to have received of Mr. Gabriel Parker High Sher. of Calvert County £5.. 12s.. 6d each of the afores^d. sums were Levy'd in the respective Counties aforesaid by Virtue of an Act of Assembly for the use of this parish.

Granted Doctor Charles Carroll an Order on Mr. Samuel Smith High Sher. of Ann Arundell County for 4000 lbs then sold him at 16s 8d @ 100 lbs and £46.. 3s.. 4d Current money. Likewise Granted to Mr. Simon Duff the following Orders viz. On The Rev^d. Mr. Cha^s. Lake an Ord^r. for the above Sum of £5.. 12s.. 6d. On Mr. Onorio Rozolini an Order for £24.. 0s.. 0d. On Mr. John Darnal an Ord^r. for £2.. 8s.. 6d. On Mr. Sam^l. Smith Sher. An Order for £5.. 16.. 6 and at the same time paid him in Cash the sum of £14.. 5s being w^t. Mr. Stephen Bordley paid as above. Order the Reg^r. to Grant an Order on Mr. Sam^l. Smith Sher. payable to Mr. John Darnal for the Ball^e. of his Acco^t. and to sign this and the aforesaid orders in the name of the Vestry. . . .

January 17th 1743. At a Vestry then Held, John Ross Esq^r., John Brice Esq^r., Mr. Stepⁿ. Bordley, Mr. Mich^l. Macnemara Vestrymen.

The Rev^d. Mr. Samuel Edgar Came and presented to this Vestry the following Induction viz.

Maryland ss:

Thomas Bladen Esq^r. Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of Maryland.

To the Rev^d. Sam^l. Edgar sendeth Greeting

I do hereby constitute and appoint you the said Sam^l. Edgar to be Rector of the Church of St. Ann's in Ann Arundel County. To have hold and enjoy the said Church together with all the Rights, Profits and Advantages whatsoever appertaining to a Minister of the said parish. And I do hereby require the Church wardens Vestrymen and all other the Parishioners of the said Parish to receive acknowledge and assist you the said Sam^l. Edgar in all matters relating to the Discharge of your Function. Given at Annapolis This fifth Day of January in the twenty ninth year of his Lordships Dominion Annoq Domini 1734.

J. Ross Cl. Conc.

Then Qualified the said Sam^l. Edgar for a Vestryman [sic] of this parish by administring the several Oaths appointed by Law before M^r. Michael Macnemara Alderman of the City of Annapolis Signing the same and subscribing the Test and according entred into said Office.

Mar. 26th 1744. Being Easter Monday the Day appointed by Law for the Election of Vestrymen and Church Wardens in Order thereto came. The Rev^d. Mr. Samuel Edgar, Rector. Richard Dorsey, John Chalmers, Simon Duff, Richard Burdus &c.

They unanimously elect M^r. Charles Griffith and M^r. Simon Duff to serve as Vestrymen in the room of John Ross Esq^r. and John Brice Esquire And then proceed to choose Two new Churchwardens and they likewise Choose M^r. Thomas Jennings and M^r. George Johnson for Church wardens in the room of M^r. John Chalmers and M^r. Richard Burdus who are hereby Discharged from said office. . . .

June 5th 1744. Came M^r. Thomas Jennings who was chosen a Churchwarden for the Ensuing year and Qualified himself before M^r. Michael Macnemara Alderman of the City of Annapolis and signed the Test and accordingly entred into said office.

At a Vestry then held present The Rev^d. M^r. Sam^l. Edgar Rector, M^r. Thos. Worthington, M^r. Michael Macnemara M^r. Simon Duff, Vestrymen, And M^r. Geo. Johnson, M^r. Thos. Jennings Church Wardens. . . .

Aug. 7th 1744. At a Vestry then Held, psent The Rev^d. M^r. Sam^l. Edgar, Rector, Mr. Stephen Bordley, M^r Tho^s. Worthington, M^r. Richard Dorsey Cap^t Charles Griffith Vestrymen, And M^r. George Johnson, M^r Thomas Jenings Church Wardens.

Then paid M^{rs}. Eliz^a: McCleod Admt. of her Husband Rob^t. McCleod dec^d. £3.. 1s.. 8d.. Curr^t. money out of the money collected for the Tob^{co}. sold last Vestry in full for her said Husbands Acco^t. as ₤ fo: 270 and the remainder of said

money viz £13.. 3s.. 4d.. the Reg^r. is hereby ordered to pay to Mr. Phillip Hammond or order towards Discharging his Acco^t. as \pounds fo: 281.

Septembr 4th 1744. At a Vestry then Held, psent The Rev^d. Mr. Sam^l. Edgar, Rector, Mr Stephen Bordley, Mr. Rich^d Dorsey, Mr. Simon Duff, Vestrymen. Mr. George Johnson, Mr. Thomas Jennings, Church Wardens.

At which time was presented the following Letter, viz.
Gent.

I caused an Action to be commenced against one David Huxter a Roguish Fellow on Kent Island for an Incestuous marriage, and as the Fact was committed in this Parish I think the penalty belongs to you. The man confesses the Fact and has Lodged £14.. 10s.. in my Hands in part of £25 which is the Fine, and you will have Judgment for the rest next Provl. Court. The money I have rec^d. waits your orders. And I suppose you will think I deserve the common fee of 400 lbs Tob^o. as the fees of the prosecution belongs to the Attorney General.

I am

Gent yo^r. most Humble Serv^t.

D. Dulany.

Aug. 26th 1744. To the Vestrymen of St. Ann's Parish, Was the Direction.

Upon reading the above, The Reg^r is ordered to draw an Order on Daniel Dulany Esq^r. in the name of the Vestry payable to him the said Reg^r for the Vestry's use for the above Sum of £14.. 10s. And Likewise that another Order be drawn on the Sher. of Ann Arundel County for 400 lbs. Tob^{co} payable to Daniel Dulany Esq^r. as his fee for the above And if the Reg^r. can he may sell the whole or any part of what Tob^{co}. remains in the Hands of said Sher. at fourteen shillings \pounds Hundred and render an Acco^t thereof next Vestry.

October 2^d 1744. At a Vestry then Held, psent The Rev^d. Mr. Samuel Edgar, Rector. Mr. Simon Duff, Vestrymen.

An Accot^t. is presented by John Thompson against this parish for repairing the Church yard amounting to £1.. 0s.. 0d.. which is allowed and the said sum accordingly paid to John Wilmot Reg^r. ꝥ order of said Thompson out of the money received of Daniel Dulany Esq^r. as ꝥ Order of Last Vestry.

Whereas it appears on the Registry of this Parish that the Vestry of this parish recovered in Ann Arundel County June Court 1738 Judgment against Nicholas Hammond for the sum of £47.. 0s.. 6d.. Cur^t. money which sum was by Mr. Zachariah Maccubbin then Sher. of Ann Arundel County afs^d. paid to Mr. Simon Duff by an Order of the said Vestry. And whereas the said Mr. Zachariah Maccubbin alleges he hath never been paid and Satisfied the aforesaid sum or any part thereof by the said Nicholas Hammond in his Life time or by any other person since his Death. It is therefore by the Vestry of St. Ann's Parish aforesaid at the request of the said Zachariah Maccubbin ordered and he is hereby Authorized and Impowered to sue and prosecute in the name of the said Vestry the representatives and the Estate of the said Nicholas Hammond for the aforesaid sum of money on the Judgment aforesaid and the same when recovered to apply and pay to his own use and Benefit the said Zachariah Maccubbin saving harmless and keeping Indemnified the said Vestry from all Costs Charges Damages and Expences which shall arise happen or accrue for or by reason or means of the same.

Test.

Zach^r. Maccubbin.

John Wilmott.

At a Vestry held April 2^d 1745 psent Mr. Thomas Worthington, Mr Richard Dorsey, Capt. Charles Griffith, Mr. Simon Duff, Vestrymen, Mr. George Johnson, Mr Tho^s. Jennings, Church Wardens.

Ordered the Register to enquire of Dan^l. Dulany Esq^r. if he have received the remaining part (viz. £9.. 10s.) of David Huxter's fine as ꝥ fo: 283. . . .

CONFISCATED BRITISH PROPERTY.

[Executive Archives]

John Gassaway of the City of Annapolis hereby informs Randolph B. Latimer, Agent for the State of Maryland, that a Tract of Land Situate and lying in Ann Arundel County on the South side of the Main Falls of Patapsco River, containing One hundred Acres More or less, is the property of the said State of Maryland, the former property of Anthony Stewart, lately deceased, and Confiscated by the Laws of this State.

The said John Gassaway is possessed of the Title papers and ready to produce them when called on to show the property aforesaid, liable to confiscation.

Annapolis, March 7, 1792.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honble Council:

I hereby inform your Excellency and Honours that the following property is confiscated, being the property of Anthony Stewart, to wit, a Tract of Land called New Market, containing twenty-two and an half Acres, Bennett's Pasture containing Seven Acres, and Hogg Quarter Containing Two hundred and fifty Acres; Situate, lying and being in Dorchester County. The above property I am prepared to show is liable to Confiscation, and I do hereby make the Discovery in order to obtain the Benefit held out by the State to the Discoverers of such property.

John Gassaway.

Annapolis, March 28th, 1792.

Gentlemen:

I hereby inform you that the following property is confiscated, being the property of Anthony Stewart, to Wit. Lots No. 335-336-338-339-359-360-361-362-363—lying in Baltimore Town, the foregoing property I am prepared to show is liable

to Confiscation, And I do hereby make the discovery in order to obtain the benefit held out by the State to the discoverers of such property.

John Gassaway.

Annapolis, 9th July, 1795.

His Excellency the Governor and Council.

Gentlemen:

I hereby inform you that the following property is confiscated, being the property of Anthony Stewart to Wit, part of a Tract of Land Called Scorton and Burgs 115 Acres—one other Tract of Land called Security 62½ Acres lying on South River. Also part of a Tract of Land called Scorton & Burgs 34½ Acres lying on South River. Also a piece or parcel of Land called the Residence Containing 38 Acres of Land near South River Church. The foregoing Property I am prepared to Show is liable to Confiscation, And I do hereby make the discovery in order to obtain the benefit held out by the State of Maryland to the Discoverers of such property.

Jno. Gassaway.

Annapolis, 9th July, 1795.

His Excellency the Governor & Council.

PROVINCIAL COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The following items, which occur in Liber B and Liber B 3, were omitted from Volume 10 of the Maryland Archives and are here given, with reference to the page in that volume in which they should have appeared.

[Lib. B 221. Omitted from 10 *Md. Archives*, Prov. Court, p. 99. 8 Feb., 1650.]

Whereas by the Law of England noe Action of debt without Specialty can be recovered where the Deft. will wage his Law,

and every Executor & Administ^r. is freed without Such wager of Law, I doe hereby give notice to all persons that the Court is Resolved to proceed after March next according to the Said Law of England, and therefore that all men in their dealing take Specialties for what they deale for at their perill.

[Lib. B. 333. Omitted from 10 *Md. Archives*, Prov. Court, p. 186.]

By the Governor of Maryland.

Whereas John Carrington and Nicholas Whight Servants to Lawrence Starky Esq: (as is alleadged) by reason of their idle Negligent Course of life and otherwise as is informed doe give great occasion of Suspition of an Intention in them to depart this Province from their Said Master's Service to his great prejudice and to the detriment of Some Other of the Inhabitants as it may fall out, ffor prevention Whereof These are in the name of the Keepers of the liberties of England by authority of Parliament to will and require You to arrest the Said John Carrington and Nicholas Whight, and them to bring before me and the Council at St. Maries forthwith after Such arrest to answer unto Such things as Shall then and there be objected against them on the behalf of the Said M^r. Starkey by his Attorney and to Stand to and abide the Order of Court thereupon hereof fail not, Given at St. Maries the 13th of July 1652.

Wm. Stone.

To the Sheriff of St. Maries Co^{ty}, his Deputy or Deputies.

[Lib. B. 461. Omitted from 10 *Md. Archives*, Prov. Court, 277.]

Markes Pheypo this day in open Court acknowledgeth to have received full Satisfaction from Capt. Robert Vaughan of the Isle of Kent of a Bill of fifteen hundred pounds weight of Tobacco and Caske and a Barrell of corne payable to him and William Chappell. Wittness his hand.

Testor Tho: Hatton.

Markes Pheypo.

[Liber B. 497. Omitted from 10 *Md. Archives*, Prov. Court, 304.]

12 January. Know all men by these presents that I John Taylor of the Province of Maryland hath bargained Sold and Delivered unto Robert Jones of the Said Province one Cowe calfe about Eleven months old Coloured black the right Eare being cropt and the left Eare underkeeled with a Nick in the Said Eare above, To have and to hold the Said heifer with her increase to him his heirs & Assigns for Ever.

[Lib. B. No. 3, 232. Jan'y 12, 1656/7. Omitted from 10 *Md. Archives*, Prov. Court, 474.]

Richard Bennett plft. } The plantiffe Suing for a debt of
Iohn Cornelius defendt } 4200^l. of Tobacco and Caske by Bill
due from the defendt. And the defendt. Confessing the debt,
alledged that the debt arising for a plantation which the defend-
dant bought of the plft. and it appearing by the allegation of
the defendt that the plantation Sold by the plant, is like to be in
Controversie So that the plaintiffe is not able to make Good
the Sale upon which the defendt. praying a respite of Judg-
ment untill the next Court, which being Granted The Court
doth order that the defendt. Shall put in Securitie to make Good
paymt. of the Said debt if he do not at the next Court make it
farther appeare why the Said debt Should not then be Satisfied
or Else Execution.

The parties above Specified have in the presence of this Court agreed that the said Richard Bennett is to have his plantation againe in as Good Condition as it was delivered to the said Cornelius, upon which agreement the Said Bennett hath delivered in the Bill aforesaid of 4200^l. of Tobacco and Caske.

GIST FAMILY OF BALTIMORE COUNTY.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON.

1. CHRISTOPHER GIST,¹ the ancestor of this family, came to Maryland and settled in Baltimore County before 1682, though the precise date of his arrival is unknown. 7 March 1682, Robert Clarkson, of Anne Arundel County, conveys to Christopher Gist of Patapsco River, Baltimore County, planter, and Richard Cromwell of the same place a tract of 245 acres, called South Canton, in Baltimore County (Balto. Co., I. R. no. A. M., 179-181). And, 14 Jan. 1682, Christopher Gist and Edith his wife and Richard Cromwell convey to William Cromwell, all the parties being "of Patapsco River, in the Province of Maryland," 84 acres, part of South Canton. Richard Cromwell appoints "my brother Christopher Gist" his attorney to acknowledge the deed (*ibid.* fol. 193-195). 6 March 1682/3, "Christopher Gist" was a member of the Grand Jury for Baltimore County (Court Record), and he was commissioned, 4 Sept. 1689, one of the Justices of the County (Archives, xiii, 243). 5 June 1683, Thomas and Ann Lightfoot, orphans of John and Elizabeth Lightfoot, are apprenticed to "Christopher Guest" (Court Record). Thomas Lightfoot died before 1688, but had married in the meantime and left a widow Rebecca (Larkin) who gave bond, 7 August 1688, to "Christopher Guest" of Baltimore County, planter, for the conveyance of 320 acres formerly called Utopia, but now called Rebecca's Delight (Balto. Co., R. M. no. H. S., 279-281). The will of "Christopher Guest" of Baltimore County, dated 17 February 1690/1, was proved 10 March following (Balto. Co., R. M. no. H. S., 331). He leaves his estate equally between "my dearly beloved wife and childe." His wife is to be executrix. To John Robinson is left a two year old heifer. To "my brother Richard Cromwell's child," a two year old heifer. £5 to "my mother Guest if she be living." Christopher Gist's wife was Edith Cromwell, sister of William, John, and Richard Cromwell, and she was thrice married. Her second husband, Joseph

Williams, died in 1692, and his will, dated 24 September, was proved 3 November of that year (Annapolis, vi, 20 back). His wife Edith is appointed executrix, and four children are named, but of course they were by a former wife. Her third husband was John Beecher, but their wedded life was of brief duration, as she died in 1694. The will of Edith Williams of Patapsco River, Baltimore County, is dated 23 May 1694, but no date of probate is given. Her brother Richard Cromwell and Mr. Thomas Staley are requested to take "into their custody and tutelage my son Richard Gist, who I request may be put to school and there kept till he can wright and cast accompt fitting for Merchants Business." The same persons are requested to receive and take care of testatrix's estate, and deliver it to her son Richard Gist at 21 years of age (Balto. Co., R. M. no. H. S., 510). Although the date of probate is wanting, the following entry will give a close approximation. 16 June 1694, came John Beecher who married Edith the relict and executrix of Joseph Williams, late of Baltimore County deceased, and craved time to account &c. (Test. Proc. xv, 88). It is then apparent that the testatrix died in 1694 between 23 May and 16 June, but it is rather remarkable that, though married to John Beecher, she styles herself "Edith Williams" in her will. Christopher Gist¹ and Edith (Cromwell) his wife had an only child:—

2. i. CAPT. RICHARD GIST² b. 1684; d. 28 Aug. 1741; m. Zipporah Murray.

2. CAPT. RICHARD GIST² (*Christopher*¹) was born in 1684, and died 28 August 1741. "Mr. Richard Gist" was 48 years old in 1732 (Chancery, I. R. no. 2, 60), and 49 in 1733 (Balto. Co., H. W. S. no. 3, 172), while "Capt. Richard Gist" was 54 years old in 1737 (A. A. Co., I. B. no. 1, 101). The date of his death is entered in the register of St. Thomas' Church, Baltimore County. 3 Nov. 1692, Edith Williams of Baltimore County, widow, gives to her son Richard Gist, a negro to be delivered to him at 16 years of age (Court Record) and, 21 Feb'y 1693/4, Thomas Hammond of Baltimore County, Gent., and Rebecca his wife late relict of Thomas Lightfoot of said County, Gent., deceased, convey to Richard Gist, son and heir of Christopher Gist, late of said County, Gent., deceased, the tract

Utopia, now called Rebecca's Delight (Balto. Co., R. M., no. H. S., 417). This was the tract for the conveyance of which, Rebecca widow of Thomas Lightfoot gave bond 7 August 1688 (see above). The will of Richard Cromwell, uncle of Richard Gist, is dated 12 August 1717, and was proved 23 September following (Balto., Lib. 1, fol. 144). Among other provisions he leaves two negroes to Edith daughter of Richard Gist, and bequeaths £30 and a gold ring to "my cosen (*i.e.*, nephew) Richard Gist." Capt. Gist was commissioned 2 March 1727 one of the Justices and Commissioners of Baltimore County and was reappointed continuously until his death. From 1 February 1735, he was Presiding Justice (Commission Book). The act for laying out and erecting Baltimore Town which passed the House 30 July, and was signed by Gov. Calvert 8 August, 1729, appointed Capt. Gist one of the seven Commissioners for carrying out its provisions, and he represented his County in the Provincial Assembly the last two years of his life 1740-1741 (House Journals). He is styled "Captain" in a deposition made in 1737 (see above) and in the House Journal in 1741, and doubtless held a commission as Captain in the County militia. Richard Gist married, 7 December, 1704, (*Friends' Records*), Zipporah Murray, daughter of James Murray (d. 1704) of Baltimore County and Jemima his wife, daughter of Capt. Thomas Morgan (d. 1698). 6 July 1711, Josephus Murray of Baltimore County, planter, conveys to his "sister Zipporah Gist" a tract of 100 acres in Baltimore County, called "Brother's Good Will" (Balto. Co., T. R., no. A, 141). Josephus Murray was one of the sons of James Murray and is named in his father's will. Mrs. Zipporah Gist survived her husband, and was living 25 April 1760 when she resigned her dower in some lands conveyed by her sons Christopher and Nathaniel Gist (Balto. Co., B. no. H., 149). Capt. Richard Gist gives, 5 Sept. 1728, to his "son Christopher Gist," 350 acres in Baltimore County (I. S. no. I., 196); to his "son Nathaniel Gist" he gives, 6 March 1731, the tract Gist's Search, 284 acres, in Baltimore County (I. S. no. I., 201); and to his "son Thomas Gist" he gives The Addition, 216 Acres, in Baltimore County (H. W. S. no. I. A., 189). There appears to be no deed of gift to his son William, but there cannot be the slightest doubt that William was the son of Capt. Richard,

and he doubtless received from his father an equal share with his brothers. Edith Gist, Richard's daughter, is named in the will of her great uncle, Richard Cromwell cited above, while another daughter is known through a deed of her brother. 26 March 1742, Christopher Gist of Baltimore County, merchant, and Sarah his wife, convey to his sister Jemima Seabrooke and William Seabrooke her husband, tract Pleasant Green, 100 acres, in Baltimore County (Balto. Co., T. B. no. A, 132).

Capt. Richard Gist² and Zipporah (Murray) his wife had issue:—

3. i. CAPT. CHRISTOPHER GIST,³ m. Sarah Howard; d. 1759.
4. ii. NATHANIEL GIST, m. Mary Howard.
5. iii. WILLIAM GIST, b. 1711; d. 19 Nov. 1794; m. Violetta Howard.
6. iv. THOMAS GIST, b. 1713; d. 1788; m. Susan Cockey.
- v. EDITH GIST.
- vi. JEMIMA GIST, m. William Seabrooke.

3. CAPT. CHRISTOPHER GIST³ (*Richard*,² *Christopher*¹) was at first a merchant in Baltimore Town but, failing in business, he made an assignment to the firm of Cromwell and Stansbury, 6 June 1745 (Balto. Co., T. B. no. D, 202). In a later deed, dated 24 Sept. 1750, he styles himself "Christopher Gist late of Baltimore County, in the Province of Maryland, but now in the Colony of Virginia," and conveys to Tobias Stansbury, "Gist's Limepits" in Baltimore County, formerly surveyed and granted to Richard Gist, father of said Christopher, and where said Christopher formerly lived (Balto. Co., T. R. no. D., 94). He settled on the Yadkin, explored Ohio and part of Kentucky for the Ohio Company in 1750, and was the guide and companion of Washington on his journey to Lake Erie in 1753. With his sons Nathaniel and Thomas, he took part, as guide and scout, in Braddock's expedition, and was present on the fatal field of battle, where that officers troops were cut to pieces. 1 October 1755, Christopher Gist was commissioned Lieutenant in the Virginia forces (*Va. Mag.*, i, 285), and in 1756 he was captain (*ibid.*, ii, 44) of a Company of Scouts which he raised for service on the frontier. The same year he went to the Carolinas to enlist Cherokee Indians for the English service, and for a time he served as Indian Agent. He died in the summer of 1759 of smallpox, in South Carolina or Georgia. His

Journals, edited by Wm. A. Darlington, were published at Pittsburgh in 1893. Christopher Gist married Sarah, daughter of Joshua Howard of Baltimore County, whose will dated 3 July, and proved 4 Sept., 1738 (Balto. i, 296) names his sons Francis, Cornelius, and Edward Howard, and his daughters Sarah, Mary, and Violetta Gist, and Elizabeth Wells. It is interesting to note that these ladies were the aunts of the distinguished Revolutionary worthy, Col. John Eager Howard, who was the son of their brother Cornelius.

Christopher Gist³ and Sarah (Howard) his wife had issue:—

- i. RICHARD GIST,⁴ b. 2 Sept. 1729; killed at battle of King's Mountain, 1780; said to have descendants in South Carolina.
- ii. VIOLETTA GIST, b. 4 July 1731; m. William Cromwell.
- 7. iii. COL. NATHANIEL GIST, b. 15 Oct. 1733; d. early in following century.
- iv. THOMAS GIST, settled in Kentucky; d. about 1786.
- v. NANCY GIST, d. unmarried in Kentucky.

4. NATHANIEL GIST³ (*Richard*,² *Christopher*¹) married Mary daughter of Joshua Howard and sister to the wives of his brothers Christopher and William. They had issue as recorded in St. Paul's register:—

- i. ZIPPORAH GIST,⁴ b. 24 December 1732.
- ii. CHRISTOPHER GIST, b. 21 September 1734.

5. WILIAM GIST³ (*Richard*,² *Christopher*¹) was born in 1711, according to a deposition made in 1767, wherein he gives his age as 56 years (Chancery, D. D. no. 2, 179). He died 19 Nov. 1794, and the date is recorded in the register of St. Thomas's Parish, Baltimore County, where his marriage and the births of his children are also recorded. He married, 22 October 1737, Violetta, daughter of Joshua Howard, named in her father's will as "my daughter Violetta Gist" (see above). Moreover, Cornelius Howard (son of Joshua) of Baltimore County, planter, conveys, 7 August 1771, to his "sister Violetta Gist and William Gist her husband," Lot 502 in Baltimore Town (Balto. Co., A. L. no. C, 650). She was therefore an aunt of Col. John Eager Howard of Revolutionary fame. William Gist³ and Violetta (Howard) his wife had issue:—

8. i. MAJ. JOSEPH GIST,¹ b. 30 Sept. 1738; m. Elizabeth Elder.
 ii. WILLIAM GIST, b. 23 Sept. 1742.
 iii. ANNE GIST, b. 25 Nov. 1747; m. 18 Nov. 1766, James Calhoun,
 First Mayor of Baltimore.

Twins:

9. iv. THOMAS GIST, b. 19 May 1750; d. 1808; m. Ruth Bond.
 v. ELIZABETH GIST, b. 19 May 1750; d. 16 Feb'y 1794; m. 26 Nov.
 1775, Ramsay McGee.
 vi. JOHN GIST, b. 26 July 1752; d. unmarried 1782.
 vii. VIOLETTA GIST, b. 13 March 1755.
 viii. ELLEN GIST, b. 26 Sept. 1757.
 NOTE. Sarah Gist, whose marriage to Andrew McClure, 28 May
 1772, is recorded in St. Thomas' register, was probably
 also a daughter of William Gist.

6. THOMAS GIST³ (*Richard*,² *Christopher*¹) was born in 1713, according to a deposition made in 1767, wherein he gives his age as 54 years (Chancery, D. D. no. 2, 179). His will, dated 19 February 1787, was proved 9 April 1788 (Balto., iv, 297). He was a member of the Baltimore County Committee in 1776 (Md. Arch., xi, 363). He married, 2 July 1735 (St. Paul's) Susan daughter of John Cockey of Baltimore County. She was born 2 Nov. 1714 and died in 1803. Her will, dated 7 March 1799, was proved 12 February 1803 (Balto., vii, 152). Thomas Gist³ and Susan (Cockey) his wife had issue:—

- i. ELIZABETH GIST,⁴ b. 14 Feb'y 1736/7.
 ii. JOHN GIST, b. 22 Nov. 1738.
 iii. COL. THOMAS GIST, b. 30 March 1741; d. 22 Nov. 1813; commissioned, 4 Feb'y 1777, Colonel in Balto. Co. Militia (*Md. Archives*, xvi, 114.)
10. iv. GEN. MORDECAI GIST, b. 22 Feb'y 1742/3.
 v. MAJ. JOSHUA GIST, commissioned, 4 Feb'y 1777, 1st Major in Balto. Co. Militia (*Md. Archives*, xvi, 114.)
 vi. DAVID GIST, commissioned, 30 Aug. 1777, Second Lieutenant in Balto. Co. Militia (*Md. Archives*, xvi, 350.)
 vii. RACHEL GIST.

7. COL. NATHANIEL GIST⁴ (*Christopher*,³ *Richard*,² *Christopher*¹) was born 15 October 1733, and was present, with his father and his brother Thomas, at Braddock's defeat on the Monongahela, in 1755. He later served with distinction in the Revolution. He was commissioned, 11 January 1777, Colonel of the Additional Continental Regiment; was taken prisoner at Charleston, 12 May 1780; and was retired 1 January 1781 (*Heitman's Register*). He settled in Kentucky where he built his homestead "Canewood," and died early in the nineteenth century, at an advanced age. Col. Gist married Judith Cary Bell, daughter of David and

Judith (Cary) Bell, and grandniece of Archibald Cary, mover of the Bill of Rights in the Virginia House of Burgesses. They had issue:—

- i. HENRY CARY GIST.⁵
 - ii. THOMAS CECIL GIST.
 - iii. SARAH HOWARD GIST, m. Hon. Jesse Bledsoe, U. S. Senator from Ky.
 - iv. JUDITH CARY GIST, m. Dr. Joseph Boswell, of Lexington, Ky.
 - v. ANNE CARY GIST, m. Nathaniel Hart, a brother of Mrs. Henry Clay.
 - vi. ELIZA VIOLET GIST, m. Frances P. Blair. Their sons were Hon. Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General, and Gen. Francis P. Blair, Jr.
 - vii. MARIA CECIL GIST, first wife of Benjamin Gratz of Lexington, Ky.
8. MAJ. JOSEPH GIST ⁴ (*William*,³ *Richard*,² *Christopher*¹) was born 30 Sept. 1738 (St. Thomas'). He was commissioned, 25 May 1776, quartermaster of Soldiers' Delight Battalion, militia of Baltimore County (Md. Arch., xi, 443); First Lieutenant 6 June 1776 (*ibid.* 467); and Major, 10 Sept. 1779 (*ibid.* xvi, 368). He married, 30 August 1759, Elizabeth daughter of John (d. 1762) and Jemima Elder, and his issue as recorded in St. Thomas's register:—
11. i. JOHN ELDER GIST,⁵ b. 1 Jan'y 1761; m. 13 Nov. 1783, Frances Trippe (St. Paul's).
 - ii. CECIL GIST, b. 12 Nov. 1762.
 - iii. JOSEPH GIST, b. 12 Aug. 1764; d. 15 Dec. 1786 (St. Paul's).
 - iv. JEMIMA GIST, b. 4 May 1766.
 - v. JOSHUA HOWARD GIST, b. 3 Feb'y 1768.
 12. vi. CORNELIUS HOWARD GIST, b. 25 Jan'y 1770.
- Twins:
- vii. WILLIAM GIST, b. 6 June 1772; d. 13 Oct. 1773.
 - viii. VIOLETTA GIST, b. 6 June 1772.
 - ix. ELIZABETH GIST, b. 21 March 1774.
 - x. JAMES GIST, b. 20 Feb'y 1776.
 - xi. OWEN GIST, b. 9 Jan'y 1778.
9. THOMAS GIST ⁴ (*William*,³ *Richard*,² *Christopher*¹) was born 19 May 1750 and, dying intestate in 1808, his estate was administered by his widow Ruth and his son Thomas. The inventory was filed 5 Oct. 1808. Thomas Gist ⁴ married Ruth daughter of John Bond and had issue (with perhaps others):—
- i. THOMAS GIST.⁵
 - ii. RUTH GIST, a minor in 1811.
 - iii. WILLIAM GIST, a minor in 1811.

10. GEN. MORDECAI GIST ⁴ (*Thomas,*³ *Richard,*² *Christopher*¹) was born in Baltimore County, Md., 22 February 1742/3 (St. Paul's), and died in Charleston, S. C., 2 August 1792. In 1774, he was a member of the Baltimore Independent Cadets (Maga., iv, 373), but he soon occupied a more responsible position. In January 1776 he was made Major of Smallwood's First Maryland Battalion, and commanded it at the battle of Long Island in August 1776, in the absence of its Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel who were attending a court martial in New York. In 1777 he was promoted to Colonel, and was made Brigadier-General, 9 July 1779. He was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and after the war settled near Charleston, S. C. He married, first, Cecil Carnan (b. 1742, d. 21 July 1770), of Baltimore County, daughter of Charles and Prudence Carnan of London, England, but she died shortly after marriage. Gen. Gist married, secondly, 23 January 1778, Mary Sterrett, daughter of James and Mary Sterrett, of Baltimore, and, thirdly, in 1783, Mary (b. 2 June 1749) widow of Capt. Benj. Cattell (b. July 1749, d. 1782) of South Carolina, and daughter of George McCall of Philadelphia, Penna. By his first wife, Gen. Gist had no issue. By his second wife he had a son:—

i. INDEPENDENCE GIST,⁵ b. 8 Jan'y 1779; d. 16 Sept. 1821.

By his third wife he had:—

ii. SUSANNA GIST, b. 12 Nov. 1784; d. 23 July 1785.

iii. STATES GIST, b. 1787; d. 1 Feb'y 1822.

11. JOHN ELDER GIST ⁵ (*Joseph,*⁴ *William,*³ *Richard*²) was born 1 Jan'y 1761. He married 13 Nov. 1783, Frances Trippe. St. Paul's register records his marriage, and the births of two children, both of whom died young:—

i. ELIZABETH GIST,⁶ b. 17 Oct. 1784; d. 25 Oct. 1784.

ii. JOHN GIST, b. 14 Dec. 1785; d. 14 Aug. 1786.

12. CORNELIUS HOWARD GIST ⁵ (*Joseph,*⁴ *William,*³ *Richard*²) was born 25 Jan'y 1770. He was Sheriff of Baltimore in 1797, and subsequently removed to Brooke County, Virginia, where he died in 1830. He married Clara Reinecker. In his will (proved 26 Oct. 1830) and recorded

in Baltimore (Lib. 13, fol. 474) he names the following children (order of birth uncertain):

- i. CORNELIUS HOWARD GIST.^s
- ii. WILLIAM GIST.
- iii. GEORGE REINCKER GIST.
- iv. JOSHUA GIST.
- v. JOSEPH GIST.
- vi. LOUISIANA GIST.
- vii. PAMELA GIST, m. Conrad Fite.
- viii. EMELINE GIST, m. Rev. Joseph Boyle, D.D.

HALL FAMILY.

Dr. J. Hall Pleasants has kindly called attention to some slight errors in the article on *The Hall Family of Calvert County*, that appeared in the September number of the *Magazine*, and makes some interesting additions. On page 295, the marriages of Mary and Elizabeth Hall, daughters of 5. Richard Hall³ and Mary Hosier, are by some accident transposed. The Friends' Records show that it was Gerard Hopkins who married Mary Hall, 7 May 1730, while Philip Hopkins married her sister Elizabeth Hall in 1736. On page 297, 8, Dr. Elisha Hall⁴ (Elihu)³ was not a doctor, nor did he live in Winchester, Va. He married, 27 May 1746, Ruth, daughter of Jacob Hall, and died in 1757, leaving a will proved in Cecil County, Md., 30 Nov. 1757. The Bible record is indistinct, but it would seem that he was born in 1723, which favors the claim of those who hold that he was the elder and his brother Elihu the younger son. His widow Ruth married, secondly, Rev. James Hunt, a Presbyterian minister who kept a school at his place, called Tusculum, near Rockville, Montgomery County, from 1761 until his death 2 June 1793. Elisha Hall⁴ and Ruth his wife had issue:

- i. ELIHU HALL, lived in Virginia, though not in Winchester. His wife's name was Mildred, and she is said to have been a Ball.
- ii. DR. JOSEPH HALL, of Locust Grove, Montgomery Co. He was commissioned, 7 Sept. 1776, Surgeon to Col. Griffith's Battalion of the Flying Camp (Md. Archives, xii, 260); was appointed, 4 Sept. 1777, Surgeon to Col. Murdock's Battalion of Marching Militia (ibid. xvi, 362); and was one of the founders of the Md. Med. and Chirurg. Faculty in 1799. He was living in 1804. He married Ann (b. 18 July 1758,

- d. 9 May 1802) daughter of Basil Waring and widow of Jesse Wharton (d. 1796) of St. Mary's Co.
- iii. RICHARD HALL, little is known of him, except that he was frequently in money difficulties. His wife's name is unknown, but he had one daughter, Elizabeth Lee Hall.
- iv. ELISHA HALL. The account of him given in the Magazine, p. 298, is correct.
- v. DR. JOHN HALL is said to have been born in 1755. His wife, Mrs. Eliza Ann Baynard, was of Hilton Head, S. C.
- vi. ELIZABETH HARRISON HALL.

In thanking Dr. Pleasants for his interesting account of this branch of the Hall family, I desire to say that such communications are always welcome. It is usually impossible for the compiler to verify personally all the details of an extensive genealogy; he must occasionally depend upon others, and from this and other causes errors readily creep in. Those who detect errors or inaccuracies, are cordially invited to write to the Magazine, with the assurance that their communications will always receive attention. In fact, one of the chief advantages of the publication of these genealogies is that it facilitates the detection and correction of error.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON.

NOTES.

Bibliography of State Participation in the Civil War, 1861-1866. U. S. War Department Library. Washington, D. C. 1913, ed. 3. pp. 1140. A remarkable contribution to bibliography. An examination of the 1140 pages of this work makes one think that the last word must have been said concerning the Civil War!

Two other valuable bibliographies of American History have recently been published by the Carnegie Institution, namely, *Guide to the Materials for United States History in Canadian Archives*, by David W. Parker [pp. 340] and *Guide to Materials for the History of the United States in the Principal Archives of Mexico*, by Herbert E. Bolton [pp. 553].

Mr. Albert Cook Myers, Moylan, Pa., who is editing the complete works of William Penn, will be pleased to learn of private collections of historical autographs containing letters of William Penn, as well as of documents signed by him.

Maryland's Great Part in Saving the Union, by William L. W. Seabrook. [Westminster (?) 1913] pp. 58. \$1.00.

This brochure, evidently printed at a country job office, is devoted mainly to the defence of Gov. Thomas Holliday Hicks against the charge of disloyalty, and to substantiate the claim that the State of Maryland was loyal and would have remained so without the intervention of Federal troops.

Journal of Jasper Danckaerts, edited by Bartlett Burleigh James and J. Franklin Jameson. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1913. This volume is a worthy addition to the valuable series, "Original Narratives of Early American History." Dr. James' early work on the Labadist Colony in Maryland had specially qualified him for the editorial work on this book.

A Brief History of the First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore, by William Reynolds, Baltimore, 1913. This volume is issued in celebration of the sesqui-centennial anniversary of the church, for private circulation only.

The following volumes of especial interest to the genealogist and those interested in the study of family histories have been added to the Peabody Library: Geo. F. Mathews' "Year Books of Probate" (from 1630), 6 v., privately printed; Berneau's "Sixteenth Century Marriages" (1538-1600), vol. 1; "Buckinghamshire Baptisms, Marriages and Burials," 2 v.; "Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire," 64v., and two new volumes of the Oxford Historical Society, "A Subsidy Collected in the Diocese of Lincoln in 1526" and "Oxford Balliol Deeds."

The report of the American Historical Association for 1911 is an unusually interesting volume. Miss Griffin's writings on

"American History, 1911," is, as usual, a valuable bibliographical contribution. The publication of this bibliography has been taken over by the Yale University Press and will no longer appear in the Reports of the Historical Association.

The fourth volume of *Baldwin's Maryland Calendar of Wills*, compiled by Mrs. Jane Baldwin Cotton and Mrs. Roberta Bolling Henry in collaboration, is announced for delivery in January. Volume 5 is in preparation, and those who have had occasion to make use of the earlier volumes of this valuable series will be glad to learn that the work will now be carried forward to completion as soon as possible.

We are indebted to Miss Amy Eleanor E. Hull for the inscription from the tomb of William Winchester in the cemetery at Westminster, Md. (of which town he was the founder): "William Winchester, born in London, 1710. Arrived in Maryland 1729. Married Lydia Richards 1749. Died 1790."

We rarely remember Maryland's contribution to the development of the West through emigration of her citizens, but Burton, in his "Life of John Sherman," at page 12 states that to Ohio "Maryland furnished a migration which, in 1850, the date of the first enumeration according to nativity, numbered a half more than the more influential contingent from Connecticut."

BORING. Captain John Henry (1840-1913). Born in Carroll Co., Md., 1840; after an enlistment in the infantry service, he was mustered into Company A, 22d Penna. Cavalry, 16 July, 1863; promoted to 1st Lieut. 25 Aug. 1863; mustered out with company 5 Feb. 1864; re-enlisted for 3 years and mustered in as Captain of Company K, 22d Pa. Cavalry, 26 Feb. 1864; mustered out 31 Oct. 1865 with Co. K, 3d Provisional Cavalry; was part of Genl. Sheridan's body-guard on the Ride to Winchester and was wounded at Martinsburg, W. Va., Sept. 18, 1864. Married at Westminster, Md., to Julia A. Gilbert, 1867. Died near Knoxville, Dec. 9, 1913.

Although Thaddeus Stevens represented in Congress a district which extended to the boundary of Maryland, the only Maryland letter found in his correspondence which is in possession of the Library of Congress is one from John L. Thomas, written on Oct. 24, 1863, and asking that Gen. E. B. Tyler be sent to take charge of the forts of Baltimore when Gen. Braddock shall be relieved. Thomas spoke of Tyler's prompt and efficient action during Lee's invasion and of Tyler's "urbane and gentlemanly bearing to all classes of our Union citizens." The Mayor, City Council and Union League all wished Tyler appointed.

The Library of Congress desires to trace the papers of the following Maryland Members of the Continental Congress from the years 1774 to 1789. Anyone who knows of the existence of such papers is requested to notify Mr. Gaillard Hunt of the Library of Congress or the Editor of this Magazine:

Robert Alexander, 1775-1777.
 William Carmichael, 1778-1780.
 Charles Carroll, 1776-1778.
 Daniel Carroll, 1780-1784.
 Jeremiah Townley Chase, 1783-1784.
 Samuel Chase, 1774-1778.
 1784-1785.
 Benjamin Contee, 1787-1788.
 James Forbes, 1778-1780.
 Uriah Forrest, 1786-1787.
 Robert Goldsborough, 1774-1775.
 John Hall, 1775-1776.
 1783-1784.
 John Hanson, 1780-1783.
 William Harrison, 1785-1787.
 William Hemsley, 1782-1784.
 John Henry, 1778-1781.
 1784-1787.
 William Hindman, 1784-1787.
 John Eager Howard, 1787-1788.
 Thomas Johnson, 1774-1777.

Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer,
 1778-1782.
 Thomas Sim Lee, 1783-1784.
 Edward Lloyd, 1783-1784.
 James McHenry, 1783-1786.
 Luther Martin, 1784-1785.
 William Paca, 1774-1779.
 George Plater, 1778-1781.
 Richard Potts, 1781-1782.
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PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

Meeting of October 13, 1913.—The regular meeting for the month of October was held at 8.00 o'clock with Vice-President, W. Hall Harris, in the chair.

The following were elected to active membership:

James S. Woodside.

Murray Lloyd Goldsborough.

E. M. Vickery.

B. Howell Griswold, Jr.

Under the heading of necrology the death of the following member was reported: Mr. Edward G. McDowell, July 6, 1913.

Dr. Steiner from the Publication Committee reported the publication of Volume 33 of the Maryland State Archives, containing the Proceedings and Acts of the Assembly of Maryland, 1717-1720.

The following communication from the Library Committee was then read by Judge Dawkins.

Baltimore, Oct., 13, 1913.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY:

Gentlemen:

At the meeting of the Society in February of this year, a Resolution was passed requesting Mr. Mendes Cohen, then retiring as President of the Society, to sit for his portrait, and the pleasant duty of procuring that portrait was given to the Library Committee. Immediately upon that Resolution being brought to its attention, the Committee took steps towards carrying out its provisions. After giving some consideration to the selection of an artist, the Committee consulted with Mr. Cohen and finally selected Mr. Thomas S. Corner, an artist of this city, to paint the portrait.

It gives the Committee pleasure to say that Mr. Corner, in accepting this commission, exhibited much public spirit.

Mr. Cohen gave Mr. Corner such sittings as were desired and the Committee, after inspecting the finished portrait, unanimously approved of it, and now begs to present it to the Society.

Respectfully submitted,

H. OLIVER THOMPSON,
Chairman.

After reading this report Judge Dawkins spoke in terms of warmest appreciation of the faithful and distinguished services Mr. Cohen had rendered the Society during so many years, and of the pleasure which the Library Committee felt in adding Mr. Cohen's portrait to those now hanging on the walls of the Gallery.

Mr. William Pegram then read an interesting paper, entitled, "An Historical Identification."

The thanks of the Society were then voted Major Pegram for his interesting paper, and upon further motion the paper was referred to the Publication Committee with the recommendation of the Society that it be printed in the *Magazine*.

Meeting of November 10, 1913.—The regular meeting for the month of November was held at 8.00 o'clock with Vice-President, Henry Stockbridge, in the chair.

The following were elected to active membership:

Mrs. James H. Patton.	T. Barton Jones.
Andrew J. Pietsch.	Dr. Geo. T. Shower.
Stuart Olivier.	Col. Clarence Deems.
E. Stanley Gary.	John H. Latané.
Dr. Thomas E. Buckler.	

The resignation of Mr. German H. H. Emory as a member of the Society was accepted.

Under the heading of necrology the death of Dr. Philip R. Uhler, on October 21, 1913, was reported by the Recording Secretary.

Mr. William B. Marye then read a paper entitled "A Voyage to Shetland via the Orkneys, 1910." In doing so, Mr. Marye described in a very graphic and interesting manner what he had experienced and seen in making the trip. Upon his concluding, the Society expressed its appreciation of the unusual pleasure afforded by Mr. Marye.

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